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HISTORY OF THE

WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

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Large Paper Edition.

Limited to 36 Copies.

No. //.

Signed H. Arden Addison

AUGUST, 1912.

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ORIGINAL UNIFORM OF THE REGIMENT.

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HISTORY OF THE

WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

COMPILED BY

THE HON. H. A. ADDERLEY.

(Late Captain W. Y. C.)

WARWICK:

PRINTED BY W. H. SMITH & SON, HIGH STREET.

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PREFACE.

More than 15 years ago, on the occasion of the Celebration of the Centenary, I ventured to compile a History of the Regiment from its origin in 1794. In the absence of any Regimental Records the necessary material had to be gathered by lengthy research from Newspaper references, and whatever could be found relating to the Regiment in the Record Office.

By the indulgence of my readers, the effort was so far successful that the original work has for some time been out of print. Events of great importance having occurred in the meantime, I have been persuaded to re-produce the former publication, and make a fresh attempt to bring the entire history up to date.

The critical position of Military affairs in 1900-1 which appealed to the spirit of patriotism throughout the Country may be compared with a similar period commencing in 1794, from which has been traced the origin of this and other Corps of Yeomanry for Home Defence. The call on the later occasion, however, was for active service beyond the seas, and, although unprecedented, met with a ready response from Officers and Men. To the valuable service rendered by the Contingent which so worthily upheld the credit of the Corps in South Africa, increasing its popularity at home, may be attributed the striking development of the strength and efficiency of the Regiment ever since. To this may be added the improvement in organization and equipment provided by the establishment of County Associations, and the better recognition of the Yeomanry generally as a valuable asset in the military resources of the Nation.

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To those, who are, or have been in any way associated with the welfare of the Regiment I commend the Book as a humble attempt to complete a Record of a sequence of events which have contributed to the high standard of excellence it has now attained.

For the facts I have been able to collect, especially in the early years recorded, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to the Proprietors of various local Newspapers who kindly gave me access to their Files, including those of the Birmingham Daily Gazette, the Birmingham Daily Post, the Warwick Advertiser, the Leamington Spa Courier, and the Coventry Standard. My other sources of information were the documents deposited at the Record Office, which by permission of the Home Office Authorities I was allowed to search, and which contain the "Whitehall Letters," Pay Lists, and Correspondence belonging to the Regiment's earliest days.

At the War Office and the United Service Institution I was able to complete a fairly reliable list of Officers, with dates of Commissions; while for Shooting scores at Wimbledon and Bisley I was furnished with complete Records by the National Rifle Association through Major Broughton Dugdale, although they have had to be considerably abridged to find space in this volume.

My thanks are also due to many past and present Members of the Regiment for their assistance, especially to the late Mr. Darwin Galton (formerly Captain of the 2nd Troop), for useful and interesting memoranda of personal experiences in connection with the events of 1839 and 1848. For later history the late Quartermaster and Hon. Lt. Meynell Hunt, shortly before his death, supplied me with extracts from his Diary written on service in South Africa, the details of which have been supervised by Captain Paulet, and supplemented from the Diary of the late Lieut. Fordham Flower, kindly lent to me for the purpose; and with the valuable assistance of Capt. Marchant the last two chapters have been completed to the present year.

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The accidental discovery of the old coloured Print of the original Uniform in the possession of the late Mr. Hollis, Auctioneer at Coleshill (a Sergeant in the 8th Troop about 1850), which is re-produced, has added much to the interest of the work; and the illustrations of the two later changes in Uniform are from sketches by the well known military artist, Mr. Simkin.

H.A.A.

Fillongley, August, 1912.

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HISTORY

OF THE

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Chapter I.

ORIGIN OF FENCIBLE CAVALRY AND YEOMANRY.

1794

IN the year 1794 the disturbed condition of affairs in France, consequent on the Revolution, and the threatened invasion of this country, forced the Government to consider the best means of providing for internal defence.

The subject was discussed in the House of Commons on March 5th, and Mr. Pitt then suggested that "as an "augmentation of the Cavalry for internal defence was a "very material object, they might, under certain circum- "stances, have a species of Cavalry, consisting of '*Gentlemen* "*and Yeomanry*' who might not be called out of their "respective counties but on the pressure of an emergency, "or in cases of urgent necessity."

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1794 The term "gentlemen and yeomanry" here used was applied to the various Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in the old War Office Lists until about the year 1807, when they were called "Yeomanry Cavalry."

The result of the debate in Parliament was the immediate issue of a Circular addressed by the Government to Lord Lieutenants of Counties suggesting the following measures to be adopted for the "Augmentation of the Forces for Internal Defence":—

(1) To strengthen the Militia.

(2) To raise a Volunteer Force of Horse and Foot in Towns.

(3) To train and attach Pioneers to each Regiment.

(4) To raise Volunteer Troops of "Fencible Cavalry" to serve during the War in the United Kingdom, arms and accoutrements to be furnished by Government, but the levy money and horses by those who raised the Troops.

(5) To raise within particular Districts or Counties Corps of Cavalry of "*Gentlemen and Yeomanry.*" The Officers to receive Commissions from His

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Majesty.—No Levy money to be given.—Arms and accoutrements to be found by the Government.—Members to find their own Horses.—To be called out for exercise by the Lord Lieutenant from time to time.—Liable to be called out of the County to which they belong only by Royal Warrant; by the Lord Lieutenant or High Sheriff for suppressing riots within their own or adjacent counties; or by Royal Warrant in case of invasion.—To receive pay as Cavalry, and be subject to Military Law when called out. 1794

The appeal for Voluntary effort met with enthusiastic support throughout the kingdom.

At Warwick on 23rd April, 1794, a Public Meeting was called at the County Hall by the Lord Lieutenant the Earl of Warwick, the purpose of which appears in an advertisement published in *Aris' Birmingham Gazette* about that time—"*to adopt means for helping the Internal Defence of the Kingdom "and for the protection of the Peace and Security of the County.*"

It was at this Meeting unanimously Resolved to appoint a Committee to collect Subscriptions in the County with which to augment the Militia and raise four troops of 80 men each to form the "Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry;" the remainder of the Fund to be devoted to a Corps of "Yeomanry Cavalry."

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1794 The Select Committee appointed were:—

The Earl of Warwick.
The Earl of Aylesford.
Lord Willoughby de Broke.
C. E. Repington, Esquire.
Abraham Bracebridge, Esquire.
Abraham Grimes, Esquire.
Heneage Legge, Esquire.
Charles Colmore, Esquire.
Wriothesley Digby, Esquire.
William Holbech, Esquire.

And on May 22nd they met at St. Alban's Tavern, London, and selected the following Officers for the "*Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry*":—

Lt. Col. Commt. The Earl of Warwick.
Major Francis Gregory.
Capts. C. E. Repington and Charles Dilke.
Capt. and Lt. Robt. Clavering.
Lieuts. Spooner, Troughton, and Clay.

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On June 2nd, 1794, the following advertisement appeared in the *Birmingham Gazette*:— 1794

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT

OF FENCIBLE LIGHT DRAGOONS.

COMMANDED BY

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

All high-spirited young men who are able and willing to serve their King and Country in support of their most excellent and happy constitution (the envy of the world) have now a glorious opportunity of showing their zeal in the

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT OF CAVALRY,

to serve only during the present War and within the Kingdom of Great Britain.

A Bounty of 5 guineas and 1 guinea to anyone bringing a *Recruit.*

They will be all mounted on *fine Hunters*, superior to most Regiments of Light Dragoons.

Let them repair to the Sergeant at Mr. Owen's, the sign of the Eagle in Hill Street; and at the Rose and Crown, Moor Street, where they will enter into present pay and good quarters.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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1794 At the same Meeting the Earl of Aylesford offered to raise a Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry as the Committee should approve.

The Fencible Cavalry were raised in addition to the Corps of Gentlemen and Yeomanry in accordance with the Circular of March, 1794, above mentioned, for Special Service during the War, and were all disbanded about 1804. They appear to have been employed chiefly outside the County to relieve the Regular Cavalry engaged elsewhere. There were about 32 Regiments in the kingdom.

An Official Letter from Lord Amherst to Mr. Secretary Dundas, soon after this, shews how readily the Force was raised. He says "As the number of Fencible Cavalry is "limited to 4000, and those which have been accepted are "already equal to what was intended, I imagine you will "think it right not to accept any more offers of Fencible "Cavalry except in Scotland."

As regards the County of Warwick it is stated that on 21st July, 1794, only nine weeks from the appeal, four Troops of Fencible Cavalry were complete to a man; and a few days later (as will be shown) the Earl of Aylesford and Mr. Legge had raised their Troops of Yeomanry.

1795 On May 11th, 1795, two Troops of Fencible Cavalry passed through Birmingham, en route for Denbigh; and in

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June, 1796, the whole of the Regiment, under Col. Gregory, marched into Birmingham on their way to Ipswich. 1796

They appear to have remained some time there, as a paragraph in the *Ipswich Journal* of Oct. 8th, thus describes a Review in which the Regiment was inspected a few days before:—

"On Wednesday, General Tonyn reviewed the Warwickshire "Fencible Light Cavalry, quartered in our Barracks. The "Regiment made a very fine appearance, and went through the "whole of their manœuvres with such exactness and alertness as "would have done honour to a veteran corps."

The same event is referred to in a letter which appears in the *Birmingham Gazette* about the same time:—

"Ipswich, Oct. 9, 1796.

"Last week the Warwickshire Regiment of Light Dragoons "(the Fencibles) was reviewed here, and it is but justice to this fine "corps to say how high it stands in general estimation."

"The General was pleased to express his fullest approbation in "terms highly honourable to Officers and Men."

On the 18th September, 1797, the Warwickshire Fencibles under Lord Warwick marched from Colchester to Sheffield to relieve a Regiment of Cavalry ordered to Scotland. 1797

Little further information is obtainable of the Fencible Cavalry, or of its disbandment which probably took place about the close of the War, but the incidents recorded are

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1797 sufficient to show the nature of service for which it was required, and a List of Officers serving in the Regiment is appended:—

The Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry.

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1794 TO 1800.

COLONEL COMMT.			
Geo. 2nd Earl of Warwick	19 May, 1794,	d. 1816.	
LT.-COLONEL.			
Francis Gregory (of Styvechall) (late Cap. 10th Hussars).	,,	,,	d. 1833.
MAJOR.			
Chas. Ed. Repington (of Amington)	,,	,,	Lt.-Col. 17 Jan., '99, d. 1837.
ADJUTANT.			
Charles Dilke	16 May, 1794,	d. 1832.	
CAPTAINS.			
Abraham Spooner	19 May, 1794.		
Robert Clavering	,,	,,	
Robert Wilmer	,,	,,	
James West (Lt. 19 May, '94)	7 Feb., 1799.		
G. Warner (,,	,,)	,,	,,
H. Spooner (,,	,,)	,,	,,

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LIEUTS.

John Collett	19 May, 1794.
James Johnstone	5 Ap., '96.
Robt. Price	,, ,,
Richard Lowe (Cor. 15 Jul. '94)	1797.
John Belson (Cor. 5 Ap. '96)	,,
W. H. Bracebridge	,,
John Power	,,
Samuel Moon	,,
Gerald Fitzgerald	7 Sep., '97 (dismissed 1798).

CORNETS.

George Scovell	13 May, '94 (Adjt. 1796)
Thos. Westley Oldham	15 July, '94.
T. Rudland	'97
Jos. Lycett	,,
Hy. Cadwallader Adams	,, (after Yeomanry)
Robt. Smyth	,,
Geo. Dowell	20 June, '98
John Vero	,,
John Allen	,,
W. Bridges	,,
J. Hinton	,,

CHAPLAIN.

John Wise	23 Oct., 1794.

SURGEONS.

Thos. Birch	12 Oct., '94.
Fredk. Micklam	20 Oct., '96.

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CHAPTER II.

(1794 to 1812.)

FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT.

Colonel—4th EARL OF AYLESFORD.

In order to trace the history of the Yeomanry it is necessary to refer again to the year when both Corps originated in the General Plan of National Defence.

1794.

1794 *On June 25th, 1794*, about £8,000 in Subscriptions had been raised, and at a Meeting held that day, the Earl of Aylesford in the Chair, it was resolved to raise a Corps of *Yeomanry Cavalry* of four Troops of 54 men, including Officers, the funds to be supplied from the County Subscriptions. The following offered their services, and were accepted:—

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The Earl of Aylesford, Captain of a Troop,		(1st)	1794
Kenelm Digby (of Meriden),	Lieutenant		
Richard Moland (of Springfield),	,,		
Heneage Legge, Esq. (of Aston),	Captain	(2nd)	
Simon Adams, Esq. (of Ansty),	,,	(3rd)	

to which were added at a Subsequent Meeting on the 9th July:—

Evelyn Shirley, Esq. (of Eatington),	Captain	(4th)
A. Bracebridge (of Atherstone),	Lieutenant	
Bernard Dewes (of Wellesbourne),	,,	
Humphrey Arden (of Sutton Coldfield),	,,	
William Harding (of Baraset),	,,	

It was recorded in a paragraph of the *Birmingham Gazette* of this date, as an instance of the enthusiasm which then prevailed in the County, that a Yeoman called Cattel offered himself and his six sons to serve in the Warwickshire Yeomanry.

Each Troop was voted £500.

In July the Earl of Aylesford and Mr. Legge had raised their Troops of Yeomanry.

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Mr. Legge's Troop were all of the Parish of Aston and the Troop completed in the short space of two days.

The *London Gazette* had the following Notice:—

"War Office, August 5th, 1794,

Warwickshire Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomanry.

To be CAPTAINS.

Earl of Aylesford
Heneage Legge
Simon Adams
Evelyn Shirley

To be LIEUTENANTS.

Kenelm Digby
Richard Moland
A. Bracebridge
Humphrey Arden

To be CORNETS.

Bernard Dewes
William Harding"

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1795. 1795

On June 29th a Riot broke out in Birmingham, and the mob attacked Pickard's Mill in Snow Hill. The "King's Own," who were then quartered at Birmingham, were called out. Mr. Legge's Troop of W.Y.C. happened to be at drill a few miles from the Town, under Lieutenant Arden. On receiving instructions, they at once marched to the assistance of Colonel Callow, who was in command. The Riot Act was read, and the disturbance was eventually quelled with the loss of one of the Rioters who was shot by a Dragoon.

This is interesting as the *first occasion* of the Warwickshire Yeomanry acting in aid of the Civil Power.

An event of a similar kind is recorded at the end of the same year, when the 5th Irish Dragoons were the cause of a Riot at Stratford-on-Avon, on Christmas Day. It is stated that Captain Shirley's Troop (4th) attended to quell the disturbance with the "King's Own" from Birmingham under Colonel Waller.

1796.

In October, 1796, three troops of Yeomanry, viz.: The Earl of Aylesford's, Captain Legge's, and Captain Adams' took part in a grand Field Day on Balsall Common, at which the *Birmingham Gazette* states:— 1796

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1797 "They presented a truly martial appearance which would have done credit to the best disciplined Corps."

The following year the necessary arrangements were made for completing the formation of the Regiment.

Mr. George Wallington was gazetted Adjutant on the 7th September, 1797, and on November 9th, Lord Aylesford took command as Colonel of the Regiment, the following Notice appearing in the Gazette of that date:—

WARWICKSHIRE

GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

Captain Earl of Aylesford to be Colonel.
Captain Heneage Legge to be Lieut.-Colonel.
Captain Simon Adams to be Major.

Thus embodied, the Regiment took its place as Second in order of precedence amongst the Yeomanry of the Kingdom, the Wiltshire ranking first from the appointment of its Colonel on April 15th of the same year. The continuous existence of the Troops to the present time, entitles these Regiments to maintain their position in the table of precedence published periodically in the Official Army List, a copy of which is here inserted:—

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Order of Precedence of the Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry. 1797

1. Royal Wiltshire
2. Warwickshire
3. Yorkshire Hussars
4. Notts (Sherwood Rangers)
5. Staffordshire
6. Shropshire
7. Ayrshire
8. Cheshire
9. Yorkshire Dragoons
10. Leicestershire
11. North Somerset
12. Duke of Lancaster's Own
13. Lanarkshire
14. Northumberland
15. Notts (Southern Notts)
16. Denbighshire
17. Westmoreland and Cumberland
18. Pembroke
19. Royal East Kent
20. Hampshire
21. Buckinghamshire
22. Derbyshire
23. Dorset
24. Gloucestershire
25. Herts
26. Berks
27. 1st County of London (late Middlesex)
28. Royal 1st Devon
29. Suffolk
30. Royal North Devon
31. Worcestershire
32. West Kent
33. West Somerset
34. Oxfordshire
35. Montgomeryshire
36. Lothians and Border Horse
37. Lanarkshire (Glasgow)
38. Lancashire Hussars

Raised since 1901.

39. Surrey
40. Fife and Forfar
41. Norfolk
42. Sussex
43. Glamorgan.
44. Lincolnshire.
45. City of London
46. 2nd County of London
47. 3rd County of London
48. Bedfordshire
49. Essex
50. King Edward's Horse
51. Northamptonshire
52. E. Riding of Yorkshire
53. Lovat's Scouts
54. Scottish Horse

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1797 Colonel Lord Aylesford retained the command of the 1st Troop, which has always been connected with the locality of Packington, and the other Troops, though designated by numbers, have throughout belonged to particular localities.

The 2nd Troop commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Legge, then residing at Aston, was, as now, the Birmingham Troop. In July they kept the ground at an assembly of the Birmingham Loyal Association of Infantry, and as early as 1795, as before mentioned, the Troop was employed in aid of the Civil Power in that Town. From the first it had been a numerically strong Troop, and at a muster in the early part of this year, it was stated in the *Birmingham Gazette*:—

> "Such was the martial spirit then prevailing that no less than 22 Volunteers properly mounted, offered themselves, and were immediately accepted in this loyal Corps."

An Official Return at the War Office concerning the same Troop, dated 2nd October, 1797, gives a Report from its Commanding Officer, Captain Legge, in which he states that "on an average 80 men, including Officers, might be depended "on as fit for Service at the shortest notice."

The proximity of the Cavalry Barracks in Birmingham to the Headquarters of the 2nd Troop, afforded advantages for practice in drill and riding not enjoyed by other Troops, and it appears that the Squadron of the King's Own 3rd Dragoons which was then quartered there, gave every encouragement to

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CUP.

Presented to J. MANLEY, 3rd Dragoons, by
2nd Troop W.Y.C., 1795.

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to their military zeal. It was the same Squadron that under Colonel Callow had served with this Troop in suppressing the Riot of 29th June, 1795, and an interesting discovery was lately made by Mr. Frank Dugdale, of Wroxall, of an old Silver Cup, bearing an inscription, which shows the amicable relationship between the 2nd Troop and the Cavalry at Birmingham at the time. The annexed illustration is from a photograph taken of the Cup, and the following is the inscription:— 1797

"IN GRATITUDE
FOR HIS SERVICES AND ATTENTION
TO Y^E 2ND TROOP OF YEOMAN CAVALRY FOR Y^E
COUNTY OF WARWICK
THIS CUP WAS PRESENTED TO
JOHN MANLEY, ESQ.
CAPT. OF THE KING'S OWN OR 3RD REGT. OF DRAGOONS
ON THE 1ST DAY OF JAN.
1795.
GOD SAVE THE KING."

Mr. John Manley, the Recipient of this Testimonial, appears in the Army List as a "Cornet" not a "Captain" in the 3rd Dragoons at this time, and left the Service in 1805.

The 3rd and 4th Troops originated from the vicinity of Rugby and Kineton respectively.

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1797 The 3rd Troop, under the Command of Captain Adams, residing at Anstey, near Rugby, and the 4th under Captain Shirley, of Eatington, maintained their local character for many years, until the addition of new Troops necessitated the re-arrangement of centres in the Southern part of the County.

The Uniform of the Regiment in its earliest days is best described by the accompanying illustration, a copy of a coloured Print, for which I am indebted to Mr. Hollis, of Coleshill, formerly, for many years, a Member of the 8th Troop.

The authenticity of the Picture is verified by the following advertisement which appears in the *Birmingham Gazette* for April 26th, 1800:—

"Artists Repository and Drawing Academy,
87, Steelhouse Lane,
Birmingham.

Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

To be published by Subscription under the Sanction of the Earl of Aylesford, Colonel, Mr. Legge, Lieut.-Col., S. Adams, Major, and E. Shirley, and the other Officers, and 200 of the Regiment; also Lord Brook, Colonel of the Loyal Birmingham Association, and others.

A Print in Colours

from a Drawing by E. Rudge, Painter and Drawing Master, representing a front and back view of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry in full uniform, and Berwood Heath the Drill Ground.

Size 20 by 16 inches.

To be seen as above."

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The scene of the Picture, Berwood Heath, often referred to in early days as the Drill Ground of the 1st and 2nd Troops, and of the Regiment, is situated between Erdington and Castle Bromwich, near Sutton Coldfield, the residence of Humphrey Arden, then Lieutenant in the 2nd Troop. 1797

The year of the embodiment of the Regiment was remarkable for fresh excitement in the country on account of the failure of negotiations for Peace, and apprehension of invasion necessitated further precautions for Home Defence.

The "Provisional Cavalry" Act was passed which instituted a system of Ballot in every County, and compelled a certain number not already enrolled in a Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps, to provide men and horses in proportion to the number of horses for which duty was payable in the County.

The penalty for absence from muster was £20, or 12 months' imprisonment.

In Warwickshire, orders were issued for the muster of this new force in June, at different centres in the Hundreds, *e.g.* at Stratford, Warwick, Coleshill, and Kenilworth.

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1797 Frequent notices appear of their being summoned from time to time, but little is recorded of their operations.

Indirectly the Act had a beneficial effect on the Yeomanry, as many joined in the latter to avoid service in the Provisional Cavalry, and the task of recruiting for the Regiment was at this time an easy one.

Besides the Fencible Cavalry, the County Corps of Yeomanry, and the Provisional Cavalry, several Independent Local Troops had been raised, bearing the name of the Town or District to which they belonged. They differed from other Corps by being liable to serve only within a short radius of their Headquarters. These Troops lasted only for a short period, and had all ceased to exist before 1830, but in some cases Officers who had belonged to them continued their services in the Yeomanry.

The following is a list of the Independent Troops and their Officers:—

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Local Independent Troops.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

THE "FOREST OF ARDEN" GENTLEMEN & YEOMANRY.

(1795 to 1801.)

CAPTAIN.

Sir E. Smythe (Wootton)	1 Jan.,	1795.

LIEUTENANT.

Francis E. Hollyoake,	,,	,,

CORNET.

Ed. Ferrars,	,,	,,

THE NUNEATON TROOP.

(1795 to 1828.)

CAPTAINS.

John Newdigate Ludford,	8 July,	1795.
Dempster Heming,	14 ,,	1825.

LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. Greenway,	8 ,,	1795.
Sam. Whalley,		1796.
W. Craddock,		1804.
John Towle,	30 Ap.,	1825.
J. W. Buchanan,	17 May,	,,

CORNETS.

Francis Newdigate,	10 Feb.,	1796.
Richard Gee,	8 July,	1795.
Ambrose J. Salusbury,	10 Feb.,	1796.

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COVENTRY TROOPS. (2)

(1797 to 1802.)

CAPTAINS.

Wm. Lowe,	1797.
John Woodcock,	1799.

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. Clay,	1797.
T. G. Clay,	,,
Jos. Troughton,	,,
Jno. Williamson,	,,
Jas. Harris,	1799.

THE WARWICK "BOROUGH AND COUNTY" TROOP OF GENTLEMEN AND YEOMANRY.

(1797 to 1828.)

CAPTAINS.

Henry, Lord Brooke (3rd E. of Warwick, 1816),	1797.
Sir E. Smythe, Bart. (joined 1798), Cap.,	1803.

ADJUTANT.

Geo. Wallington	1797.

LIEUTENANTS.

Kelynge Greenway,	,,
H. W. Weston,	,,
Edward Smythe (prom. Cap. 1 Nov. 1811),	1804.
Thos. Warren Jones,	1812.
Francis Hollyoak (fr. Forest of Arden),	1818.
Jno. Williamson (fr. Coventry Troop),	1825.

CORNETS.

John Ford Naish,	1804.
Ed. Morgan,	1813.
Wm. Dester,	1810.

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"LOYAL BIRMINGHAM" CORPS.
(1797 to 1799.)

CAPTAIN.

Thomas Aris Pearson,	4 Oct.,	1797.

LIEUTENANTS.

Michael Goodhall,	,,	,,
Joseph Sheldon,	22 Mar.,	1798.

CORNET.

Joseph Randall,	,,	,,

EDGHILL TROOP.
(1798 to 1800.)

CAPTAIN.

William Holbech (Farnborough),	19 July,	1798.

LIEUTENANT.

Sir Theophilus Biddulph,	27 Sep.,	,,

CORNET.

Fiennes S. Miller,	,,	,,

THE ATHERSTONE TROOP.
(1803 to 1812.)

CAPTAIN.

D. Stratford Dugdale (Merevale),	9 Sep.,	1803.

LIEUTENANT.

Wm. Breton,	,,	,,

CORNET.

Jno. Smith,	,,	,,

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COLESHILL TROOP.

(1804 to 1812.)

CAPTAIN.

Chas. Clement Adderley (Hams), 17 Ap., 1804.

LIEUTENANT.

Andrew Hackett (Moxhull), ,, ,,

CORNET.

Thos. Fox, ,, ,,

1798

The French were now preparing a plan of Invasion on a large scale, and renewed appeals were made to the country for exertion in the cause of Home Defence. Contributions were raised in every county, and the Secretary of State issued a Circular Letter to Lord Lieutenants requiring information of their existing organization, instructing them to encourage the formation of Local Troops and armed Associations. The following was Lord Warwick's reply to Mr. Secretary Dundas:—

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Warwick Castle, 1798

Mar. 30, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I am sorry I have not been able sooner to transmit to you the answer to the query proposed by you through me to the several Volunteer Corps of this County. Col. the Earl of Aylesford of the Yeomanry Cavalry will I expect send in the answer of that Regiment in a few days. I make no doubt of its being such as will prove the continuance of that zeal and active spirit of which on so many occasions I can bear ample testimony.

In regard to the questions relative to the force which it may be proper to maintain in the County of Warwick, in case of actual Invasion, or of such pressing emergency as may demand the absence of the Regular Forces from the interior of the Kingdom, I must observe that though I feel myself inadequate to give a decided opinion on the subject, I consider it to be my duty to state what are my own sentiments as well as those of the few Deputy-Lieutenants with whom I have had the opportunity of conversing on the subject. My opinion is that though too much praise cannot be given to the truly patriotic zeal of the Volunteer Corps of this County and of Coventry, there are so many disaffected persons in the manufacturing and very populous parts of this County, and it is clearly my opinion that the addition of a few Regular Troops is essentially necessary to ensure the tranquility of this part of the country. I think that a Force not less than what the Volunteer Corps at present affords, in addition to three Troops of Dragoons is more than sufficient for this purpose.

Yours,

WARWICK.

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1798 In April, Colonel Legge's Troop (the 2nd) at their muster at the Barracks in Birmingham, responded to the appeal of their Commanding Officer with hearty cheers, and expressed themselves willing to serve in any part of the kingdom.

The 1st Troop, under the Earl of Aylesford, and the other Troops also unanimously volunteered for the same service.

Frequent musters and drills occurred this year, the local Troops being ordered to assemble once a week, and the following account of the calling out of the Regiment at Stratford shews its state of efficiency at the time :—

"In consequence of directions from the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Regiment of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, consisting of upwards of 300 men, under the command of the Earl of Aylesford, marched into Stratford-on-Avon. The 1st Troop assembled at Kenilworth, the 2nd in Birmingham, the 3rd at Warwick, the 4th near Stratford, and the whole assembled by their different roads, in the Market Place, at Stratford, with so great punctuality, that the Troop which first came there were not drawn up five minutes before the whole line was formed. The same excellence has continued both on their Field days and in their Quarters."

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It was officially notified this year that all enrolled in Volunteer Cavalry should be exempted from Horse Tax in respect of one horse, provided they were not absent from the Annual Training. 1798

1800.

Negotiations for Peace had again failed, and Home affairs assumed a threatening aspect at the opening of this year, from the discontent of the labouring population at the scarcity of bread. In spite of various measures introduced by Parliament to remedy these evils, disturbances were feared in many parts of the country, and the Government took precautions for preserving order. Lord Lieutenants were instructed to warn Commanding Officers of Volunteers and Yeomanry to hold themselves in readiness to assist the Civil Magistrates at short notice, and Captains of Troops were specially advised to act independently in cases of emergency. 1800

The precautions were not uncalled for in Warwickshire, as the following Extract from the *Birmingham Gazette* shews :—

"In September, the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry were again called upon to act in aid of the Civil Power, and responded with credit to themselves. A Riot occurred in Birmingham in connection with the high price of bread. The 17th Light Dragoons, and the Birmingham Light Horse Volunteers, under Captain Lycett,

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1800 were at first called out and the Riot Act read. Messengers were dispatched to Colonel the Earl of Aylesford and Mr. Legge for their Troops of Yeomanry Cavalry. Mr. Legge's Troop very speedily arrived, and that of the Earl of Aylesford's reached the Town at Ten o'clock, in a few hours notice, which, considering the distance at which the Members of the Troop reside from each other, astonished everyone. Thus re-inforced the Magistrates very judiciously divided the Town into eleven districts, and patrols of Horse and Foot being stationed in each, the Town was perfectly quiet. The Riot increased the next day, but was eventually quelled without loss of life. The Town is very much indebted to the unwearied vigilance of the Magistrate, to the zealous and prompt assistance of the Earl of Aylesford and Mr. Legge and their respective Troops, as well as the other Forces who joined in putting down the disturbance."

1801.

1801 A Circular Letter dated 10th October, 1801, was addressed by Lord Hobart to Lord Lieutenants of Counties. Having referred to the preliminaries of Peace between the English and French, the Letter conveyed the thanks of His Majesty for "the loyalty, spirit and perseverance which had been "manifested by the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volun- "teers in every part of the Kingdom." While hoping that the preliminaries of Peace would lead to a definite Treaty, it urged the necessity of not relaxing the preparations that had

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been made for the General Defence, and the Yeomanry were called upon to continue to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and to be regularly trained and exercised as often as circumstances would admit. 1801

On May 22nd, the Regiment was inspected by Lt.-General Grenfield, at Stratford, and received from him expressions of warm approval of its efficiency.

Col. Legge's Troop (the 2nd) again mustered in answer to the appeal from Head Quarters, and held a Meeting on their Drill Ground at Berwood Heath, when they unanimously declared their willingness to march at shortest notice to any part of the Kingdom on appearance of invasion. The Troop consisted of 90 men, of whom only 14 were absent on this occasion, and of these 11 were sick.

On 20th August, 1801, Lieut. Abraham Grimes succeeded Major Simon Adams, as Major of the Regiment.

It appears that this year the Ladies of Stratford requested the honour of working and presenting the Standards to the Regiment, which offer was accepted. It is not clear whether the idea was carried out immediately, although the account of the subsequent Presentation of Standards in 1848, shows that there were old colours then in existence.

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1802 *1802.*

With the Peace of Amiens on the 28th March, 1802, commenced a reduction of the forces to Peace Establishment, and the disbandment of most of the Volunteer Infantry. The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry; and a Circular Letter from Lord Hobart addressed to Lord Lieutenants conveying the thanks of the King, concluded with the following special reference to the Yeomanry:

"With regard to the Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry there are circumstances connected with that part of the Volunteer institution which have suggested the propriety of the continuance of a proportion, if not the whole of it, during Peace, but I have it in command from His Majesty distinctly to explain that he entertains no wish to avail himself of the present services of any who may wish to withdraw them, nor could the dissolution of any Corps be looked on as indicating an abatement of zeal on the part of individuals, who may consider the object now to be inadequate to the sacrifices to which they have hitherto cheerfully consented. In communicating His Majesty's pleasure upon these points to the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry within your County, your Lordship can offer no better recommendation to

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them than to adhere to that line of conduct by which they have deservedly acquired the honourable distinction of being considered as not only providing a resource in case of serious *internal* commotion and disorder, but as forming an essential *part of the Defence of the Country* against a foreign enemy in circumstances of extraordinary emergency." 1802

Lord Warwick replied to Lord Hobart in the following letter :—

6th October, 1802.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Returns of the Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry under the Command of Colonel the Earl of Aylesford. The 4th Troop of the Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry has declined further service, but the other three Troops consisting of 248 men are willing to extend their offer of Service should His Majesty be graciously pleased to accept the same. I am desired by Col. Lord Aylesford to inform your Lordship that Joseph Boultbee, Lieut. of the 1st Troop, has desired to resign ; and I recommend Mr. Robert Willoughby, Cornet in the same Troop, to be Lieutenant.

I am desired by Sir Edward Smythe, Bart. (in the absence of Lord Brooke), to assure your Lordship of the determination of the Warwick Troop of Volunteer Cavalry to continue their offer of service, and I have the honour to submit the Return of that Corps.

I have likewise to communicate to your Lordship the Resolution of the Nuneaton Volunteer Troop of Cavalry under the Command

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1802 of John Ludford, Esquire. This Troop consists of upwards of 40 men and is daily augmenting. I beg to recommend the continuance of this Troop, it being locally of service.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
WARWICK.

A further Letter from Lord Warwick of the same date enclosed a Letter from Capt. Commt. Woodcock, of the Coventry Volunteer Cavalry, dated September 13th, 1802, in which that Corps declined further service, at the same time expressing their willingness to resume their military duties whenever the Peace of the Country might be endangered by external or internal enemies.

The result of this correspondence was that the offers of renewed Service were accepted from the County Regiment of Yeomanry and the Warwick and Nuneaton Independent Troops. The 4th Troop referred to in Lord Warwick's Letter as being temporarily disbanded, was revived the following year, and a copy of an Official Return of the Regiment this year explains more fully the reasons for its discontinuance.

The Report states:—"The 4th Troop, which from the first was weak, and had not succeeded, have declined to continue their services. Mr. Mordaunt, who had just accepted the Troop at the close of the War, would without doubt (if the war had continued) by his influence have filled it, and by his

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ability have made it a very good and efficient Troop; but considering the difficulty of procuring sufficient attendance in time of Peace for Exercise, much of which was wanted, and especially as his own health is very bad, it was thought advisable that that Troop should decline further service." 1802

The same Return shows the "Extent of Service" for which the Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry was liable, viz.: "On actual Invasion to any part of Great Britain by special direction from His Majesty, and by the like direction on imminent danger of invasion to be embodied in any of the unattached Counties, or the military district adjacent to the County of Warwick."

The position of the Yeomanry Cavalry was now more clearly defined, and the Act of Parliament which enabled their services to be continued, also provided that for the future there should be a Capitation Grant of £2, paid by half-yearly allowances of £1 for each Yeoman, and a Grant of £60 for every Troop of not less than 40 men.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., M.P., was appointed Major from Captain in succession to Major Abraham Grimes, resigned.

The 1st and 2nd Troops were called upon this year to form a Prisoner's Escort, of which the following Notice appears in the *Birmingham Gazette*:—

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1802 "Eight men were sentenced to death at Warwick Assizes for various offences. On the day fixed they left Warwick about 8 a.m., for the place of execution at Washwood Heath, and were escorted by Lord Aylesford's Troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Stonebridge, from thence by the Troop of Heneage Legge, Esquire, to the place of suffering, where they arrived about two o'clock: and were resigned to the care of three Troops of the King's Dragoon Guards who encircled the Drop during the execution."

1803 *1803.*

War with France was this year renewed after a very short period of Peace, and on the 10th of August, 1803, the following Letter was addressed by the Speaker, from the House of Commons, to Lord Lieutenants of Counties:—

"By Command of the House of Commons, I have the honour of transmitting to you their unanimous Vote of Thanks to the several Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps of the United Kingdom for the promptitude and zeal with which at a crisis the most momentous to their country they have associated for its defence; accompanied with an Order that a Return be prepared to be laid before the House in the next Session of Parliament, of all Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps whose services shall have been accepted by His Majesty; describing each Corps, in order that such Return may be entered on the Journals of the House, and the patriotic example of such Voluntary Exertions transmitted to posterity.

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In communicating this Resolution and Order I have the greatest satisfaction at the same time in bearing testimony to the confidence with which the House is impressed that the same spirit and exemplary zeal will be exercised throughout the present contest until, by the blessing of Providence, it shall be brought to a glorious issue." 1803

In December the Return to Parliament was made of all Yeomanry and Volunteers whose Services had been accepted by His Majesty. It shows that in the County of Warwick there was a total of 708 Cavalry. This included, besides the County Regiment of Yeomanry, several of the Independent Troops before mentioned, which averaged from 50 to 60 of all ranks. The Coventry Independent Troops had been disbanded, but a Troop was this year raised at Atherstone, under the command of Capt. D. Stratford Dugdale, and early in 1804, Charles Clement Adderley was gazetted as Captain of a Coleshill Troop, and Sir Ed. Smythe took charge of the Warwick Troop in succession to Lord Brooke.

The 4th Troop, temporarily disbanded in 1802, was revived under Capt. Hon. Henry Verney, and, according to the following Official Letter from Lord Warwick, a 5th Troop added under Sir Theophilus Biddulph, although no further mention of it appears until 1812, when Capt. D. Stratford Dugdale took command. The strength of the Regiment was now 404 of all Ranks.

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1803 Letter from Lord Warwick to Lord Hobart:—

Warwick Castle,

17*th July*, 1803.

MY LORD,

I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship for His Majesty's approbation, the offer of the Hon. Mr. Verney, desirous of raising a 4th Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, to be attached to the 3 Troops under the Command of the Earl of Aylesford. Likewise I have the honour to recommend the like offer of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, who is willing to raise a 5th Troop, to be attached to the same Regiment. The Troops, if approved of by His Majesty, to be Commanded by the following Officers:—

4th Troop—	*Hon. Henry Verney,	to be	Capt.
	William Harding,	,,	Lt.
5th Troop—	Sir Theophilus Biddulph,	,,	Capt.
	Charles Apperley,	,,	Lt.
	John Shuckburgh,	,,	Corn.

I am,

Yours,

WARWICK.

The above were "accepted" 28th July, 1803.

* Suc. as 8th Baron Willoughby-de-Broke, 1820.

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1804. 1804

This Year the Troops appear to have been inspected independently by Lt.-Col. Cowell, who on January 9th, visited the Warwick Independent Troop, and on the following day, the 1st Troop, W.Y.C., and the Hams or Coleshill Troop, under Capt. Adderley.

The same Officer afterwards inspected the 3rd Troop, and the 2nd Troop at the Barracks, in Birmingham. He expressed himself highly satisfied, and said he should not fail to report them as fit for service.

On 2nd October, Thomas Smith succeeded George Wallington, who had been Adjutant of the Regiment since its commencement.

1805. 1805

The summer of this year is memorable for the completion of Napoleon's elaborate plan of Invasion; and the Yeomanry Cavalry, especially in the Counties near the Sea Coast, were called upon to take an active share in the preparations for Defence.

In October, however, these precautions were no longer required, the Battle of Trafalgar having completely frustrated the French projects.

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1806 *1806.*

The strength of the Regiment was still well maintained, and in April of this year, Brigadier General Erskine held an Inspection at Berwood Heath. The numbers were 19 Officers and 385 men. In his Remarks he expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance and strength of the Regiment, and hoped they would continue their exertions.

On the 13th September, the 4th Troop (under Captain Shirley), formed an Escort for H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence on his journey from Warwick to Ragley. On the road the Duke stopped his carriage and addressed the Troop, complimenting them upon their appearance.

1807 *1807.*

On the 13th June, the four Troops, under the Command of Col. the Earl of Aylesford, were inspected at Stratford-on-Avon, by Col. Corbett, who expressed himself highly satisfied, and observed that he had never seen a Corps better disciplined, or that made a more soldier-like appearance.

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On September 19th, they were again Inspected by Col. Dashwood, the Inspector of the District, at Tiddington, near Stratford. The Colonel appeared highly pleased at the appearance of the Regiment, and, after the General Salute at the end of the manœuvres, he addressed them in a very sanguine and handsome manner. Their performances, he said, fully confirmed the character he had beforehand of the Regiment. His attention was particularly attracted by the velocity, alacrity, and steadiness of their manœuvres which would have done credit to any Line Regiment; and, should His Majesty, from the emergency of the times, have occasion to call for their active services, they were perfectly competent to act with any Regiment of the Line, and as such he should report them. 1807

About 12 the Colonel left the ground, and the Regiment returned to Stratford, and formed upon the Warwick Road to receive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his way from Ragley to Coombe Abbey. The Prince arrived about 5, and saluted the Regiment as he passed.

The Regiment assembled the next day, and was dismissed after the following Regimental Orders had been read at the Head of each Troop:—

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1807 R.O. "Stratford, Sep. 19th, 1807.

Lt.-Col. Dashwood, Inspecting Field Officer, having, after the Inspection, so fully expressed his satisfaction at the performance of the Regiment, takes this opportunity of requesting the gentlemen composing the Regiment, who had attended at Stratford to accept his thanks for the attendance and attention during the time they have assembled, and to assure them that their attention and good conduct have left nothing to wish in that regard. He is persuaded that the sacrifice they have made of their business or their amusement will be amply compensated by the satisfaction they must feel in having made it at this time in the service of their country.

AYLESFORD, Col., W.Y."

The Honourable Henry Verney (afterwards 8th Lord Willoughby de Broke), succeeded Sir Charles Mordaunt as Major, who resigned.

1808 *1808.*

In September, 1808, the four Troops assembled at Stratford, under the Earl of Aylesford, for permanent Duty for six days.

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1809. 1809

On April 28th, 1809, the 3rd Troop (a very strong muster), was Inspected at Coventry; and the 4th Troop, at Warwick, by Col. Dashwood.

The same Officer Inspected the 1st Troop at Meriden, and the 2nd Troop at Erdington, on the following day; and the Warwick Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, under Sir E. Smythe.

On Friday, 23rd June, Col. Dashwood again Inspected the 4th Troop, under the Earl of Clonmell, at Warwick. Col. Dashwood observed that he had always received the highest satisfaction from the general good conduct of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and then respectfully took leave of them as being the last time he should inspect them.

The same day he inspected the 2nd Troop on Pinley Green.

1810. 1810

In April of this year Capt. Adams' Troop (3rd), was inspected on Whitley Common by Col. Delaval, who expressed himself highly satisfied at the appearance of this fine body of men and horses.

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1810 In October the four Troops, under the Earl of Aylesford, were inspected at Stratford, by Lt.-Col. Delaval. The manner in which the Regiment conducted itself in the field drew forth many high eulogiums from the Inspecting Officer, who observed that he had the pleasure to say that there was not a better appointed or disciplined Regiment of Yeomanry in the Kingdom.

The Warwick Independent Troop, under Sir E. Smythe, was Inspected on the 19th October, by the same Officer at Stratford.

1812 *1812.*

The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Walker, at Warwick, in September, and the effective strength was returned at 346 of all ranks.

Colonel Walker after seeing them, passed the highest enconiums upon them for the steady, correct and prompt manner in which they performed all their evolutions. He said he was astonished that the Regiment, in so short a time, had arrived at that state of perfection, and considered they were well able to take the field with any Regiment of the Line.

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The following Regimental Orders after Inspection were the last issued by Lord Aylesford, the Founder of the Regiment, who died on October 20th, the same year. 1812

WARWICK,

September 25th, 1812.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Colonel is anxious to express to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates the very high gratification he has received from the attention they have paid to every description of duty they have been called upon to perform during the time they have been assembled at this place, but he has particularly to notice the attention and steadiness with which they have performed their exercise in the field, and their regular and soldierlike conduct in their quarters, for which he begs them to accept his warmest thanks.

The Regiment will parade on their troop parades to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and from thence to be dismissed with the satisfaction and pride of knowing that their conduct during their stay at this place has rendered them essentially more capable of being of service to their country.

(Signed), AYLESFORD, Col. W.Y.

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CHAPTER III.

(1814 to 1848.)

Colonel—5th EARL OF AYLESFORD.

1814 On the death of Colonel Lord Aylesford, Lt.-Col. Heneage Legge took command of the Regiment temporarily for two years, until Heneage, 5th Earl of Aylesford, was gazetted Colonel in the place of his father, 23rd May, 1814.

Two Troops, the 1st and 2nd, under Capt. Lawley and Lieut. Gresley were called out in aid of the Civil power of Birmingham, in April. Lieut. Gresley was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major, on the appointment of Major Hon. H. Verney to the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Col. Legge having retired.

Since 1812, all fear of Invasion had gradually disappeared, and the events of the three years following, culminating in the Battle of Waterloo, and the restoration of Peace, relieved the Country of anxiety on the subject of Home Defence.

The Volunteers were reduced generally, the Volunteer Infantry disbanded, and the Yeomanry Cavalry were allowed the choice of remaining.

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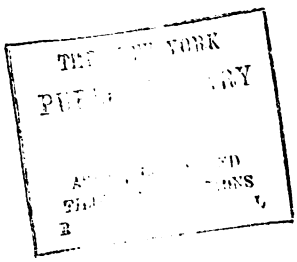

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Most Regiments, including the Warwickshire Yeomanry, elected to continue their services. 1814

With the exception of the Warwick and Nuneaton Corps, the Local Independent Troops disappeared.

1816. 1816

In May, 1816, the Lord Lieutenant, George Greville, Earl of Warwick, late Colonel of the Fencible Cavalry, died, and was succeeded by Henry, Lord Brooke, as third Earl.

Lord Hertford became Lord Lieutenant of the County.

In this year several Troops were called out in aid of the Civil Power in Birmingham.

The following Letter contains Instructions sent to the 1st Troop, to hold itself in readiness for Orders. It appears to have been addressed by J. W. Whately, Lieut. in Command, to Sir J. E. Wilmot, who was then Cornet. The Troop turned out 49 men and a Lieutenant.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC OFFICE,
9 p.m.

SIR,

Having received Orders from the Magistrates this evening to call out the 1st Troop to-morrow, to wait for Orders, I have to request that immediately on receipt of this Letter you will issue Orders for the Troop to assemble at the Bull's Head, Meriden, at Nine o'clock to-morrow, to remain for Orders.

I remain, yours, &c.,

J. WELCHMAN WHATELY,
Com. 1st. Troop W.Y.C.

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1817 *1817.*

In February, 1817, Lord Lieutenants of Counties were instructed to strengthen the Civil Authority by Special Constables, and the Yeomanry Cavalry were desired to be ready to assist the Civil Authority if necessary.

A fresh set of Regulations were issued allowing Regiments to assemble for six days annual permanent Duty, during which time they were to be under the authority of the General of the District, and to be subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

The Pay of the Officers was ordered to be the same as that of the Regular Cavalry while a Regiment was embodied, and non-commissioned Officers were to receive 5s. a day. All expenses as to providing uniforms, &c., were to be paid from a Fund created by a Capitation Grant of 30s. to be paid by Government for each effective member of the Regiment.

It was further provided that when called out in aid of the Civil Power the Yeomanry should receive Billets; and that Members of the Yeomanry should be exempt from duty as parish Officers.

1818 *1818.*

In 1818, the Regiment was ordered to assemble for six days Training, on 28th September, at Warwick, under their Colonel, Lord Aylesford; and were again called out in October the following year, 1819.

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1819. 1819

On the latter occasion they were inspected by Major-General Sir C. Greville, who expressed his high approbation of their appearance and discipline. The effective strength, including Officers, was 366.

The following Order was addressed by the Commanding Officer to the Regiment:—

HEAD QUARTERS,
WARWICK, *Oct. 8th*, 1819.

"The Commanding Officer has the highest satisfaction in communicating to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates the very flattering manner in which Maj. Gen. Sir C. Greville has been pleased to express himself of the steadiness and precision of the manœuvres, to which he must add the high gratification he himself has received from the attention they have paid to every description of Duty, and their soldier-like conduct in Quarters.

Signed, "AYLESFORD,"
"*Col., W.Y.C.*"

While on duty at Warwick at this Training, the Regiment had an unpleasant experience, the details of which are thus reported in the *Birmingham Gazette*:—

"The five Troops of Yeomanry under the Earl of Aylesford marched into Warwick on the 4th instant on permanent duty. In the evening the Yeomanry were insulted as they passed along the

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1819 streets by persons who had formed themselves into parties for that purpose. They were assailed with opprobrious words, such as "Manchester Butchers," "Manchester Bloodhounds." On a given signal these men were joined by a large body carrying bludgeons and threatened, one of them being struck. They accordingly went to Head Quarters and reported the matter to the Earl of Aylesford, who appealed to the Civil Power. Further disturbances arose on the Bridge near the Globe Inn from the assailants trying to draw the Yeomen out of their quarters. At last some of the ringleaders were secured by the Yeomen quartered at the "Globe." They were taken before a Justice and committed for Trial. A strict enquiry was made into the conduct of the Yeomen, and it clearly appeared that they had given no provocation for the brutal assault."

The cause of this unfriendly demonstration may be traced to the unfortunate events which had occurred at Manchester only two months before, when a Troop of Yeomanry were ordered to charge a mob in St. Peter's Field, and the bloodshed which ensued was afterwards called the "Peterloo" Massacre. The Cheshire Yeomanry (350), six Troops of the 15th Hussars, and the Manchester Troop of Yeomanry of 40 men were on that occasion acting under Orders of the Magistrates. A riotous meeting was being addressed by an agitator of the name of Hunt, and the Manchester Troop being rather too precipitate in their attack were surrounded by the mob and rendered helpless. The 15th Hussars were then ordered to disperse the crowd, and the result was that five or six persons were killed and 30

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wounded. In his account of the affair Sir W. Joliffe, a Lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, mentions the fact that "the Hussars generally drove the people forward by the flat of the sword, but sometimes the edge was used both by the Hussars and by the Yeomen also." 1819

Although the Government formally approved of the action of the Magistrates, and commended the conduct of the Hussars and Yeomanry, the so-called "Manchester Massacre" was the cause of a considerable amount of ill feeling and resentment amongst the lower orders throughout the country.

Captain Sir Francis Lawley succeeded Richard Gresley as Major of the Regiment, his Commission dating from 26th August, 1818.

1820. 1820

The Regiment assembled at Stratford for six days' permanent duty in September, but no Inspection was held, and during the ensuing ten years only three Inspections are recorded.

The effective strength, which was at this time 393, began to fall off, and in 1830 the numbers had declined to 287.

It appears however that the efficiency of the Regiment was well maintained from the favourable reports given by Lt.-Col. Spearman, 2nd D.Gs., who held an inspection in 1824, and Major Chatterton, 4th D.Gs., in 1826.

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1829 In the meantime Orders had been issued in 1823, that Yeomanry Regiments were in future to undergo 28 days' Training in the year, instead of 14, namely 8 days' permanent duty, 8 Field days, and 12 Drills.

The allowance to Privates was increased to seven shillings a day instead of five shillings.

1830 *1830.*

Colonel Lord Aylesford issued orders postponing the Training usually held in May, until September, on account of the Parliamentary Session preventing Major Lawley, Captain Dugdale and Cornet Lucy from leaving London.

Accordingly the Regiment assembled in September, at Warwick, and was inspected by Lt.-Col. Townsend, 14th Light Dragoons, then quartered at Birmingham.

In his Report the Inspecting Officer said he was highly satisfied with the Regiment as regarded the appearance of the men and horses, with the steadiness of the movements, and the attention and silence of the men.

1831 *1831.*

From the Parliamentary Return it appears that this year the various local corps of Yeomanry were finally amalgamated or disbanded, and the "Establishment" of each County Regiment officially stated.

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Ten Regiments, amongst which were the Warwickshire and Staffordshire, were allowed to be kept up to their full strength, and at this time the former had a total of 427, including Officers. 1831

A large number of recruits had joined since 1829, and the sixth Troop was added under the command of Captain Lillingston, gazetted 24th Jany., 1831.

The full Establishment was now:—

1 Lt.-Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 6 Quartermasters, 18 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 6 Trumpeters, 1 Sergeant-Major, and 378 Privates.

The Regimental Roll of Officers was as follows:—

Colonel the EARL OF AYLESFORD.
Major SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY.
Adjutant THOMAS SMITH.
Surgeon THOMAS HIRON.

1st Troop—Capt. WILLIAM DILKE.
Lt. W. WHATELEY.

2nd Troop—Capt. E. BOLTON KING.
Lt. W. ALSTON.
Cor. FRANCIS LLOYD.

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1831 3rd Troop—Capt. H. C. WISE.
Lt. ED. WHEELER.
Cor. H. J. BROMFIELD.

4th Troop—Capt. KELYNGE GREENWAY.
Lt. G. CATTELL GREENWAY.
Cor. G. LUCY.

5th Troop—Capt. D. STRATFORD DUGDALE.
Lt. WM. S. DUGDALE.
Cor. ED. PALMER.

6th Troop—(Enrolled 1831).
Capt. J. W. LILLINGSTON.
Lt. JOHN UNETT,
Cor. GEO. UNETT.

The six Troops assembled at Warwick in September, and turned out upwards of 420 strong. In spite of their being half Recruits they performed their duties well, and the Colonel expressed himself highly pleased with the Regiment, though no Official Inspection took place.

1832 In 1832, the Inspection was held in September, by Colonel Lord Arthur Hill (Scots Greys), and in 1833, in May, by Major Maunsell, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

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OFFICER IN FULL DRESS — 1833 TO 1857.

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This year it was decided to change the Uniform of the Regiment from Light Blue to Scarlet, "Light Dragoon" with White facings. 1833

* Blue Overalls for full Dress, and White for Undress were substituted for the old leather Breeches and gaiters, and the new Head-dress was a Shako and plume. The alterations were carried out in time for the Annual Training, which took place in May, 1834.

1834. 1834

Before dismissing the Regiment, which was not Officially inspected this year, the Colonel issued the following Regimental Order:—

HEAD QUARTERS,

8th May, 1834.

The Commanding Officer in issuing the Order of this day to the Regiment, never felt more perfect satisfaction than on the present occasion. Under the new Uniform and circumstances of the Regiment, he recognizes all the old spirit and steadiness of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, nor does he think that their performances in the field or conduct in Quarters were ever more signally marked by all the good qualities for which they have formerly been distinguished. He has also to state that he is fully sanctioned in this opinion by that of Colonel Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence, who was observant of their performances in the Field throughout the day, and who expressed himself in terms highly complimentary to their appearance and discipline.

* Blue Overalls were really adopted a few years later. The Overalls were at first *white* on all occasions, and it is said that the change was made chiefly on account of the ridicule incurred during the Riots in Birmingham, in 1839.

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1835 In 1835, the Regiment assembled at Warwick, in September, and was Inspected by General Thornton; and in 1836, in May, by Major Barton (12th Lancers). The numbers,
1836 which considerably increased with the addition of the 6th Troop, had begun to decline; and attention was drawn to the fact by the Commanding Officer in Orders, but a revival shortly ensued, and the strength of the Regiment was fully maintained for a long time; and, although at this period many Yeomanry Regiments were compelled to reduce their Establishments on account of loss of strength, the Warwickshire Yeomanry retained their complement of six Troops.

1837 Capt. John Miller, 8th Light Dragoons, who had served throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, was appointed Adjutant on 7th July, 1837, in the place of Thomas Smith, resigned.

1839 *1839.*

The year 1839 was an eventful one in the history of the Regiment, on account of the Chartist Riots, which occurred in Birmingham.

The usual Training was performed in May, and Major Makepeace (4th Dragoons), after a careful two days Inspection, expressed himself well pleased with the Regiment, his Report

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concluding with the following words:—"that in many most essential particulars he had never seen them equalled by any Regiment of Yeomanry. 1839

Before dismissing the Regiment on June 14th, the Colonel ordered the Inspecting Officer's complimentary Report to be read to each of the Troops. The effective Strength was 438, including Officers.

A very short time elapsed before Orders were received that the Regiment was to be in readiness to march to Birmingham, in aid of the Civil power.

The Chartist disturbances which commenced in April, at Devizes, had spread through many large towns, had reached Birmingham in July. Here the town was kept in a state of riot for several days.

Extra police were imported from London, and on July 4th, a collision occurred between them and the mob, which was ended only by the appearance of a Troop of Cavalry. On the following Sunday a mob stopped the Service at S. Philip's Church. On Monday the Police and Military combined to disperse a Meeting; and the next day the riot became so serious that the Troops were ordered to fire. Before the Order was executed a Troop of Cavalry came down on the mob and dispersed them.

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1839 On the 15th July, the disturbances were renewed in an aggravated form. A grocery warehouse was pillaged and burnt, and two other houses destroyed at the corner of the Bull Ring. Here the mob was finally routed and forced to take refuge in the old churchyard, from which they attacked the police and military with stones. Colonel Chatterton, in command of the 4th Dragoons, rode up and shouted "Ball Cartridge! Prime and Load!" upon which the mob dispersed in all directions.

At this time the 4th Dragoon Guards under Colonel Chatterton, were quartered at the Barracks, and 400 Riflemen and the extra police were accommodated in the Riding School.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Head Quarters were at Edgbaston, with one Troop at Handsworth; while the Worcestershire and Staffordshire Yeomanry were stationed at other points in the suburbs.

On Tuesday, the 16th July, fears were entertained of fresh outbreaks, large bodies of rioters having assembled at Holloway Head. A meeting of Magistrates was held, and the Riot Act read. Before 8 p.m. all shops were closed, and the streets deserted.

Col. Chatterton advanced with a Squadron of the 4th D.Gs. to Holloway Head and dispersed the rioters, while the Yeomanry scoured the neighbourhood and took a number of

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prisoners. Having conveyed them into safe custody the Yeomanry proceeded to clear the streets and alleys. By nine o'clock the Town was quiet, and the military returned to quarters after a hard day's work.

The following Regimental Orders were dated, *W.Y.C. Head Quarters, Edgbaston, 18th July, 1839* :—

The Magistrates having dispensed with the services of three Troops, the 2nd, 5th and 6th will march to their respective homes this afternoon. The 2nd and 6th Troops will return to Birmingham on Monday next, 22nd, to relieve those now on duty.

The Orders for Patrols were detailed :—

1st	Troop—	1	Officer,	3	N-C.O.S,	12	Privates.
3rd	„ —1		„	3	„	12	„
4th	„ —1		„	3	„	12	„

The Line of Road to be patroled :—

Commencing at the Sun Inn, Bristol Road, and from thence round the Five Ways, Monument Lane, Wharstone Lane, Hockley Pool to the Wolverhampton Road, and the Queen's Head, Handsworth, branching from thence by Nineveh, Shakespear Glass House to Wharstone Lane Brewery, beginning at 8 o'clock, and continuing till 11, unless otherwise ordered.

Troops will parade for Roll Call at 6 p.m. each evening.

The same Orders were repeated each day for Patrol Duty, and communications were kept up with the Staffordshire Yeomanry by meeting their Patrols at the Sandpits.

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1839 On the 22nd July, the Troops on Duty were again relieved, the following Regimental Order being issued:—

W.Y.C. HEADQUARTERS, EDGBASTON,
21st July, 1839.

The 1st, 3rd and 4th Troops will parade in Marching Order to-morrow morning, for the purpose of returning home. They will be ready to turn out at 11-30, and wait till relieved by the 3rd Squadron (2nd, 5th and 6th Troops).

2nd Squadron (i.e. 3rd and 4th Troops), to parade at the Plough and Harrow Inn.

1st Troop (Capt. Chetwynd), at the Queen's Head, Handsworth.

On the 1st of August, the 3rd Troop again marched to Birmingham as a Relief; and the 4th Troop on August 12th, and Patrol Duties were continued until the 18th, when the Regiment was released from Duty, having completed four weeks of Service.

During the whole period Colonel the Earl of Aylesford and Major Sir Francis Lawley remained with the Troops, the other Officers employed being:

Capt.	Chetwynd,	1st Troop.
,,	Bolton King,	2nd ,,
,,	H. C. Wise,	3rd ,,
,,	Greenway,	4th ,,
,,	Dugdale,	5th ,,
,,	C. B. Adderley,	6th ,,

Subaltern Officers—Lieuts. Wise, Greenway and Unett.
Cornets—Galton and Lucy.

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At the conclusion of this period of active service, the Colonel issued Regimental Orders, embodying letters from Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Colonel Thorn, Assistant Quartermaster General, Commanding at Birmingham, and from the Magistrates of the Borough. 1839

In conveying these flattering Testimonials of their Services and orderly conduct, the Colonel requested the Members of the several Troops to accept his warmest thanks.

Dated, Packington, Aug. 19, 1839.

Letter from Lord John Russell:—

WHITEHALL,

17 Aug., 1839.

MY LORD,

Having received information that the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry are about to be released from further Duty, I cannot allow the Corps to separate without expressing the satisfaction I have felt at the reports which Colonel Thorn, the Assistant Quartermaster General at Birmingham has made to me of the zeal and attention they have individually displayed in the discharge of every duty required of them, and of the alacrity with which they assembled, and I request you to assure the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, that their Services on this occasion are most highly appreciated.

Signed, J. RUSSELL.

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1839 *Letter from Col. Thorn to Col. Earl of Aylesford.*

BIRMINGHAM,
17 Aug., 1839.

MY LORD,

The Magistrates for this Borough having agreed to a Resolution yesterday afternoon, to dispense with the services of that portion of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry that is on duty at Edgbaston, I wish to communicate to your Lordship the high estimation I entertain of their good services, and to request you to convey to the Officers and men, my best thanks for the great attention and zeal which they evinced in the discharge of those duties they were called upon to perform, as well as for the alacrity with which they assembled on being summoned to do so, at this season of the year, as it must have been attended with extreme inconvience to all engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Their conduct in Quarters has been so exemplary as to call for approbation of the Inhabitants generally, but more particularly those upon whom they were billeted, there not having been a complaint of any kind that I am aware of, against any individual of the Corps during the month which they have been out on duty.

Signed, N. THORN,
Commanding at Birmingham.

At the same time a copy of a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Borough Magistrates on Aug. 16th (W. Chance in the Chair), expressed the thanks of the Magistrates to Col. Lord Aylesford, and the Officers and men of the Warwickshire

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Yeomanry for their "prompt, able and efficient services, and orderly conduct during the time they had been stationed in the neighbourhood." 1839

In November of the same year, 1839, the Regiment was employed on Escort Duty, on the occasion of the visit of the Queen Dowager to Warwick Castle, travelling from Coombe Abbey.

Regimental Orders were issued as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS, PACKINGTON,

23 Oct., 1839.

2nd Squadron will parade in Review Order on Friday, the 1st November, at Warwick Castle, at 3-30 p.m., to receive Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; the Squadron to be drawn up in the Inner Court, in front of the Grand Entrance; and will receive Her Majesty, on her arrival at the Castle, with open ranks—The Officers and Colours saluting—men with carried swords.

The following Escorts will be furnished by the 1st Squadron for the purpose of Escorting Her Majesty from Griff to Warwick:

Troop.	Officers.	N.-C.O.'S.	Ptes.	
5th	1	2	16	Griff to Coventry.
1st	1	2	16	Coventry to Kenilworth.
1st	1	2	16	Kenilworth to Warwick.
	3	6	48	

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1839 The 3rd and 4th Troops were drawn up as a Guard of Honour inside the Castle Grounds; and Lord Howe, who was in attendance on Her Majesty, addressed them, complimenting them on their appearance.

Subsequently a Circular was issued to each member of the Troops employed on this occasion in the following form :—

R.O., WARWICK CASTLE,
Nov. 5, 1839.

Lt.-Col. the Earl of Aylesford embraces the earliest opportunity of conveying to the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry who furnished the Escorts to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and a Guard of Honour on her arrival at Warwick Castle, his best thanks for the alacrity and zeal they showed on that occasion.

The Lt.-Col. has it in command to express the most grateful acknowledgments of Queen Adelaide for this proof of respect for her person as the widow of the late Sovereign, and as a Member of the English Royal Family, and Her Majesty assures the Regiment she can never forget the kindness of Her reception in the County of Warwick.

1840-1.

1840-1 Major Wallington, 10th Hussars, inspected the Regiment in 1840, and in 1841 the Annual Training took place in September, the Inspecting Officer being Lt.-Col. White, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, then quartered at Birmingham.

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In July the Adjutant, Capt. John Miller, died from the effects of an accident, having fallen from a ladder at his residence at Meriden. About 250 members of the Regiment attended the funeral at the Parish Church, to do honour to the Veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo, and shew their respect for the memory of one who, in the short time he had been connected with the Regiment, had won the affection and esteem of all ranks. 1841

The Officers present were Colonel Lord Aylesford, Capts. Wise and Adderley, Lts. Greenway, M. Wise, Unett, Holbeche, and Wilmot.

Capt. Miller's place was filled by Charles Field, Lt. and Adjutant in the 1st Dragoons, who was gazetted on September 14th, 1841.

1842. 1842

In May, 1842, the Regiment assembled more than 400 strong at Warwick, and were inspected by Colonel Maunsell, 3rd Dragoon Guards. It was generally admitted that the men were better mounted than on any previous occasion, and Capt. Lord Brooke's and Capt. Wise's Troops were especially commended for their excellent "turn out."

In August, the Regiment was warned to be in readiness for service at Bedworth, where a strike of Colliers had broken out. The disorder prevalent in the country generally at this

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1842 time was attributable to the Chartist movement, and the Anti-Corn-Law Agitation; but the struggle in this particular locality was chiefly between Colliery Masters and men.

On the 16th August thirty or forty Colliers marched into Coventry and paraded the streets. About 5 o'clock the inhabitants were taken by surprise at the arrival of the 3rd and 4th Troops under Capt. Wise and Capt. Lord Brooke respectively, who, in prompt obedience to Orders, had met at Guy's Cliffe, and proceeded at once to the scene. They took up their Head Quarters at the King's Head. The Squadron was under the command of Major Sir Francis Lawley. The following day the Magistrates issued public notices that they were determined to protect persons and property by every means in their power, and the Police were ordered to be in readiness, and the Yeomanry kept under arms at the King's Head. The 1st Troop had in the meantime been marched to Bedworth.

A large meeting of Colliers was held at Coventry, but, owing to the precautions taken, no serious riot occurred.

At Bedworth a meeting was also held, and Col. Lord Aylesford, acting in the place of the Lord Lieutenant, caused the Proclamation "for the Suppression of tumultuous assemblies" to be read as a caution. The meeting passed off quietly, and resulted in a conference being subsequently held between masters and men.

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On the 18th August, the 1st and 4th Troops were dismissed, 1842
and the 3rd Troop remained at Coventry for another week.

The Orders published on August 20th, from "Head Quarters, Coventry," were:—

"The Third Troop will parade for Divine Service to-morrow morning at ¼ past 10, in the King's Head Yard, in White Trousers, Swords and pouch belts, chaco encased with plumes.

Signed, F. LAWLEY, Major."

Twenty men were sent from the 3rd Troop to relieve the 1st Troop at Bedworth on the 18th August, and on the 24th, the whole Troop were marched home, having received the thanks of the Major, Sir Francis Lawley, for their exemplary conduct during their period of Duty.

Subsequently the following Resolution embodying the thanks of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Bedworth, was forwarded to Col. Lord Aylesford:—

> "The Inhabitants of Bedworth in this County and the Magistrates of that neighbourhood unanimously Resolved at a Meeting recently held there, that their cordial thanks were eminently due, and were ordered to be conveyed to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, Colonel of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and the Acting Lord Lieutenant of the County for his great personal exertions, judicious

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1842 precautionary measures, and important Services rendered on the occasion of the recent disturbances in that neighbourhood; also to Capts. Dugdale, Chetwynd, and Wise, and the Officers and Privates of their respective Troops, and likewise to Capt. Field, the Adjutant, for the alacrity displayed by all of them in obeying the call of the Civil Authorities to aid them in their efforts to protect life and property, and to maintain the peace of that neighbourhood on the occasion above alluded to; as well as for the admirable manner in which they discharged their duties, and their patient endurance of the privations and inconveniences they were called upon to submit to at a season of the year so peculiarly important to many of the Members of that excellent Regiment."

"Sent by George Whieldon, Esq., to Lt.-Col. the Earl of Aylesford."

In reply Col. Lord Aylesford wrote as follows:—

PACKINGTON,
September 15th, 1842.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., conveying the thanks of the Inhabitants of Bedworth, and of the Magistrates of that district, to the Officers and Privates of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, who were on duty in aid of the Civil power, during the late disturbances there, and will take the earliest opportunity of communicating it to them.

I am sensible that it was entirely due to the cordial co-operation of the Magistrates, and the efficient manner in which their directions were obeyed by the Superintendent of Police of the

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Hundred, and the men and Special Constables under him, that the suppression of those unfortunate disturbances was so satisfactorily effected. 1842

Accept my best thanks for the handsome terms in which you have expressed yourself in the communication of the Resolution.

I am,
Yours, &c.,
AYLESFORD,
Vice Lieut. of Co. of Warwick.

To G. Whieldon, Esq.

A Handbill was circulated in Coventry at the time, complaining of the Yeomanry having been called out; but it was explained in the local Paper that the Troops had been ordered to assemble by the Government, and not by the Local Authorities.

The same year disturbances occurred in Birmingham, and the 3rd Squadron numbering 124 men under Capt. Bolton King marched to Edgbaston on August 26th.

On September 1st, the following Resolution was passed at a Meeting of Magistrates in Birmingham:—

> "That the thanks of the Mayor and Magistrates be given to Capt. Bolton King, of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, and to the Officers and Privates under his command, for the readiness with which they assembled, and rendered their assistance for the preservation of peace in Birmingham and neighbourhood during the late excitement."

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1842 With reference to the active duties the Regiment was called upon to perform this year, the following most gratifying Report submitted by the Duke of Wellington to the Queen, and Her Majesty's approval, were conveyed to the Regiment by the Colonel in Regimental Orders:—

HEAD QUARTERS, PACKINGTON,

12th Nov., 1842.

R.O.

The Commanding Officer has the high satisfaction of communicating to the Warwickshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry the accompanying General Order dated Horse Guards, October 8th, by which the conduct of the Yeomanry Corps in several Counties in co-operation with the Regular Forces, and in aid of the Civil Authorities has received this Commendation from the highest Quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that a copy of the following Order be sent by the Adjutant General to the Commanding Officer of each of the Corps of Yeomanry lately called out and employed under His Grace's command.

By Command of his Grace

The Commander-in-Chief,

Signed, JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant General.

To Charles Field, Adjutant, W.Y.C.

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General Order by Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington, 1842

Commander-in-Chief, Horse-Guards, October 8th, 1842.

"The Corps of Yeomanry, which during the late disturbances in the Northern District, were employed under the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in co-operation with the Regular Forces, and in aid of the Civil Authorities, having been relieved from permanent duty, Field Marshall the Duke of Wellington has discharged a duty the most gratifying to himself by reporting to the Queen, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, his Grace's sense of the promptitude and alacrity with which these Corps assembled for the Preservation of the Public Peace, regardless of the inconvenience to which a separation from their private avocations and pursuits at that season of the year must have exposed them.

The Duke of Wellington did not fail to report to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Queen at the time, his Grace's deep sense of the gallantry, discipline, activity, and forbearance evinced by the Yeomanry in performance of the delicate and important duties with which it became necessary to entrust them for the support of the Magistracy in the restoration and maintenance of the Public Peace, and protection of private property.

The Commander-in Chief has great satisfaction in publishing the expression conveyed to him by the Secretary of State of Her Majesty's most gracious approbation of the services performed as well by the Yeomanry as by Her Majesty's Troops."

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1842

Whitehall, 26 *Sep.*, 1842.

MY LORD DUKE,

I have had the honor of laying before the Queen your Grace's letter of the 23rd inst., and I have received Her Majesty's commands to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's approval of the readiness with which the several Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry acting under the General Officers of the Districts where the Public Peace has been disturbed, have assembled for the service of their country, at a period of the year which must have been productive of great inconvenience to them.

I am further commanded to express to your Grace Her Majesty's high approval of the gallantry, discipline, and forbearance with which these several Corps of Yeomanry have performed the duty which was entrusted to them.

I am therefore to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's commands that your Grace, at whose disposal the Yeomanry Cavalry on active service was placed during the late disturbances, will communicate to them Her Majesty's approval of their conduct and her confident reliance on their zeal, loyalty, and devotion whenever it may be necessary to call upon them for their assistance.

I have, &c.,

Signed, S. R. GRAHAM.

To His Grace
The Commander-in-Chief.

1843 *1843-4.*

Lt.-Col. Martin, 1st Dragoon Guards, who was inspecting Officer in 1843, is said to have made a more minute inspection

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of the Regiment than usual, and was much pleased to find that out of nearly 450 men, almost all were mounted on their own horses. 1843

The Colonel referred to the excellent conduct of the Troops in the arduous and difficult duties they had performed in various parts of the county since they last met, and the high honour they had won by receiving the thanks of Her Majesty conveyed through the Duke of Wellington.

The year 1844 was the Jubilee of the Regiment; and the fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated by the 2nd Troop, at a Dinner given by Capt. Bolton King, at Umberslade, on August 6th. About 100 guests sat down, including many of the Officers; and a Ball was given at which the Band of the Regiment was in attendance. 1844

The first Regimental Ball was held this year, on February 17th, at the County Hall, Warwick, at which upwards of 700 were present.

The usual eight days permanent duty followed in May, when Lt.-Col. White, 7th Hussars, inspected, and concluded his Report by stating that, although he had inspected nine Regiments of Yeomanry, he had not seen one so well disciplined as the Warwickshire.

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1845

1845.

In 1845, Major Sir Francis Lawley, who had joined the Regiment in 1803, resigned in favour of Capt. E. Bolton King, promoted on May 26th.

Colonel Moore, 6th Dragoons, held an Inspection on 20th May, and called attention to the inefficient state of the Pistols with which the men were armed. An application was accordingly made to the Ordnance Office, and the following year Carbines were substituted.

In 1846, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Cardigan, 11th Hussars, visited the Regiment, and expressed astonishment at its efficiency.

A Sword Competition appears to have taken place this year, and the "Prize Swords," presented by the Colonel, were won by Sergt. Bullock of the 4th Troop; but the regular Sword Prize Competitions were not instituted until the year 1869.

In 1847, Lt.-Col. Hankey, 14th D.G., who had been appointed by Government as Inspector of Yeomanry, held his Inspection on May 18th, and said he had not seen a Regiment of Yeomanry equal to this in their excellent discipline, Field movements, and the superiority of their horses.

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CHAPTER IV.

1848—1880.

Colonel—The EARL OF WARWICK.

The year 1848 is remarkable for important changes in the Staff Officers of the Regiment, and also for threatened disturbances in Birmingham, which again necessitated the employment of the Yeomanry. 1848

Heneage, 5th Earl of Aylesford, who had held command of the Regiment since 1814, a period of 33 years, resigned in favour of Lord Brooke, then Captain of the 4th Troop.

The new Colonel, who joined as Cornet in 1839, and became Captain in 1841, was gazetted Colonel of the Regiment on 6th March, 1848, and in 1853 succeeded to the title as 4th Earl of Warwick.

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1848 Major Ed. Bolton King was promoted to the Rank of Lt.-Col. 25th January, 1848, and Lord Guernsey (afterwards 6th Earl of Aylesford), was gazetted Major from Cornet on 23rd March. Lord Willoughby-de-Broke took command of the 4th Troop.

For the last time in the history of the Regiment, its services were this year called for in aid of the Civil Power.

During the week ending April 15th the Chartists held numerous meetings in Birmingham, as in other large Towns. The proceedings had been mostly of an orderly character, and no actual threats of violence were used; but the Authorities considered it advisable to take precautions in case of an outbreak of Riot. The Police were accordingly concentrated at various points, ready to act at a moment's notice, and the Troops were re-inforced.

On April 11th, the 2nd Troop, W.Y.C., 69 strong, marched to Birmingham. Capt. Darwin Galton was in command; and with him were Lt. Wren Hoskyns and Cornet Reid. They were quartered at Vauxhall, and that evening the Officers of the Troop dined at the Barracks, and met Colonel Arbuthnot, Commanding Officer of the District.

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The careful precautions taken by the Authorities prevented any serious disturbances taking place; but it is only due to the credit of the Regiment to record the admirable promptitude with which the men and Officers answered to the call to Duty. 1848

The remainder of the Regiment were kept in readiness at Headquarters, Orders having been sent down from London by Sir George Grey, Secretary of State. A special messenger for this purpose arrived at Warwick with Despatches addressed to the Earl of Warwick, the Colonel, requesting him to issue Orders to Officers in command of Troops, to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice. Lord Warwick took immediate steps to carry out these directions, and "the streets of Warwick were again disturbed from their usual quietude next morning by the arrival of men from the outlying districts to join their Troops." The journal from which this paragraph is extracted concludes by remarking that "whether the services of the Yeomanry were required or not, great credit was due to the Troops for the alacrity with which they obeyed the call."

The following Letter was addressed by the Colonel Commanding the District, to Capt. Darwin Galton in command of the 2nd Troop:—

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1848

MIDLAND DISTRICT OFFICE,

BIRMINGHAM,

12th Ap., 1848.

Col. Arbuthnot expresses his very best thanks to you, your Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men belonging to the Troop of Warwickshire Yeomanry under your Command for the celerity with which they assembled at Birmingham, and the very efficient order in which they appeared.

To Capt. Darwin Galton,

Commanding 2nd Troop, W.Y.C.

The Regiment was dismissed on April 22nd, having been highly complimented by their Colonel for the readiness with which the Summons had been obeyed.

The Annual Training, which closely followed this period of active duty, is memorable for the ceremony of Presentation of Colours, which took place on May 17th.

Referring to a similar event before alluded to, a local Paper thus describes the ceremony:—

"It is 44 years since the Regiment was similarly honoured, and then the Standards were presented by the Lady of the late Colonel, Lord Aylesford. A numerous and brilliant assembly was

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gathered on Warwick Race Course, in front of the Grand Stand, to witness the ceremony. A red carpet was spread on the ground, and a drum placed on it, covered with scarlet cloth. The new Standards were placed leaning on the drum. 1848

The three Squadrons of the Regiment were drawn up, forming three sides of a square, the ladies about to take part in the ceremony standing on the fourth side, and the Colonel, Lord Brooke, in the centre.

Cornets Okeover, Parker, and W. H. Leigh were selected to be the honoured recipients of the Colours from Lady Leigh, Mrs. Bolton King, and Mrs. Dugdale.

The Rev. C. E. Carles, who officiated, read a Prayer for the Queen ; followed by a Prayer of Consecration of the Colours ; after which Mrs. King presented one Standard to Cornet Okeover, Lady Leigh the Royal or Queen's Standard to Cornet Parker, as represening the centre Squadron, and Mrs. Dugdale the third to Cornet W. H. Leigh. Each Lady offered a few remarks of congratulation on presenting the Standards, and Col. Lord Brooke thanked them in the name of the Regiment.

The new Standards were then placed on the drum by the Adjutant. Capt. Field, and Sergeant Betts, who was appointed Colour-Sergeant for the day.

The Band played "Auld Lang Syne" while the old Colours were carried to Headquarters, and then escorted the new ones from right to left of the Front Rank, and from left to right of the Rear Rank, playing the "British Grenadiers."

The Standard-bearers then took their posts in their respective Squadrons, and the Regiment marched from the ground with their new Colours."

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1848 An Inspection took place on the following day by Colonel Lord Cardigan, who attended from Coventry.

1849.

The Government decided, on economical grounds, to dispense with the Regimental Training for Yeomanry in 1849; and in spite of a Petition from the Members of the Regiment to be allowed to perform the usual period of duty, only Troop Drills were allowed.

In October the Officers entertained Lord Aylesford, the late Colonel, and Sir Francis Lawley, late Major, at a Dinner, at the Warwick Arms, Warwick, and presented each with Testimonials. Lord Aylesford received a large Silver Salver, with the following Inscription:—

PRESENTED
TO THE
EARL OF AYLESFORD,
BY THE
OFFICERS OF THE WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY,
AS A TRIBUTE OF HIGH ESTEEM AND REGARD,
AND AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE BENEFITS
HE HAS CONFERRED ON THE REGIMENT
DURING THE 33 YEARS OF HIS
COMMAND.
October 23rd, 1849.

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Two Silver Claret Jugs were presented to Sir Francis Lawley, with an Inscription in similar terms. 1848

The next four years were uneventful, and in 1851 there was no permanent duty, but in 1854 the establishment was again augmented by the addition of two troops. 1851

1854. 1854

The 7th Troop was added in January. A meeting was held at Mr. Hawkes' at the Talbot Inn, Wellesbourne, at which it was determined to raise a Troop in that locality, and Gustavus T. Smith, of Goldicote, late Captain in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, consented to take command, having been gazetted Captain in the Yeomanry on November 28th, 1853.

Twenty Members were enrolled at the Meeting, and others subsequently volunteered their services.

The Regiment was henceforth composed of eight Troops, and some alterations were made in the numbers by which they were distinguished.

Capt. Adderley's Troop hitherto known as the 6th, became the 8th Troop, Lieut. W. Stratford Dugdale took command of the 5th Troop, with Headquarters at Atherstone, and was gazetted Captain on 29th April; Lord Leigh's, known as the Stoneleigh Troop, was now the 6th.

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1854 With this additional strength the Regiment mustered in June, and was inspected by Colonel Griffiths, 10th Hussars, the total on parade being 440. Referring to the War, the Inspecting Officer expressed himself highly pleased at the marked improvement in the Regiment, especially in the sword exercise, and pointed out the importance of maintaining a high standard of efficiency at a time when in the absence of so many Troops from the Country, the services of the Regiment might at any time be required.

1855.

In 1855, Lt.-Col. Bolton King took command, in the absence of Lord Warwick from ill health. Lord Guernsey acted as Major.

The Inspecting Officer was Lt.-Col. Unett, 3rd Dragoon Guards, brother of Lieutenant Unett, then a Subaltern in Captain Adderley's Troop. Colonel Unett had only a short time before won distinction as the Leader of the gallant charge of the 3rd D.G.'s at the Battle of Chillianwallah in January, 1849.

His remarks on the appearance of the Regiment were highly complimentary, and alluding to the heavy strain on the Army for Foreign Service at this time, he said the

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Yeomanry would shortly be the only Cavalry force left in the country. He called upon the Officers to try and induce men in their districts to join the Army, and said he intended to send a Recruiting Party into the neighbourhood to obtain men for his Regiment. 1855

1856.

Colonel Unett again visited the Regiment in May, 1856, and had occasion to call attention to the comparatively inferior quality of some of the horses, which he thought were not up to the standard of excellence the Regiment had so long maintained. 1856

Lt.-Col. Bolton King again took command in the continued absence of Lord Warwick, from ill health.

Lord Leigh, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County, resigned the Captaincy of the Stoneleigh Troop, which was taken by his brother, the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, promoted to the rank of Captain May 3rd, 1856.

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1856 The Eight Troops were now commanded as follows:

1st Troop—Capt. CHETWYND.
Lt. WILMOT.

2nd Troop—Capt. D. GALTON.
Lt. PALMER.

3rd Troop—Capt. WISE.
Lt. ARKWRIGHT.

4th Troop—Capt. LORD WILLOUGHBY-DE-BROKE.
Lt. ATTYE.
Corn. SHELDON.

5th Troop—Capt. DUGDALE.
Lt. HARDY.

6th Troop—Capt. Hon. E. C. LEIGH.

7th Troop—Capt. G. SMITH.
Lt. COVE-JONES.
Corn. R. KING.

8th Troop—Capt. C. B. ADDERLEY.
Lt. UNETT.

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UNIFORM — PRESENT DAY.

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1857.

No permanent duty was performed in 1857, but the year 1857
is memorable for the second change in the Uniform of the Regiment, which was decided upon at a meeting of Officers, held at Warwick, on November 5th. There were present Colonel the Earl of Warwick, Lieut.-Col. Bolton King, Major Lord Guernsey, Captains Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, Chetwynd, Wise, Adderley, and Galton.

The new pattern (substantially the same as at the present time), was Hussar instead of Dragoon. The Busby was adopted instead of the old Shako, and the colour of the new Uniform was Blue, with white facings, instead of Scarlet. The Tunic was at first plain, and it was not until ten years later that the present White Bars were added.

1858.

Colonel Lord Warwick was able to resume his duties at 1858
the Training in May, 1858, but Colonel Bolton King was prevented from attending. There was a strong muster, and all the Officers, with the exception of Colonel King and Capt. Wise, were present. Captain Darwin Galton resigned the command of the 2nd Troop to Mr. Wykeham Martin, and was appointed Paymaster. The Regiment was inspected by Col. Wilkie, 10th Hussars, on May 28th.

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1858 In June, Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to Stoneleigh Abbey, and the greater part of the Escort duties, required during her stay in Warwickshire, were performed by the Regiment.

On the 14th of June, Her Majesty arrived at Coventry, and was met at the Station by the Stoneleigh Troop, under Capt. Hon. E. Chandos Leigh and Lieut. Boughton Leigh. The Troop formed an Escort to Stoneleigh Abbey, and were billeted in the Riding School, where temporary quarters were provided for Officers and Men. On the following day the Queen travelled through Birmingham to Aston Hall, under an Escort of the 10th Hussars, followed by the Stoneleigh Troop. On Wednesday, the 16th, the Royal Party visited Warwick and Leamington. The Stoneleigh Troop followed the Royal Carriage containing the Queen, Prince Consort, and the Duchess of Athol; Lord Leigh, as Lord Lieutenant, riding on the right of the Carriage.

After attending Her Majesty throughout her stay in Leamington, the Stoneleigh Troop was relieved by Captain Wise, with the 3rd Troop, outside the Town, and at Warwick Castle Lord Willoughby-de-Broke's Troop was in waiting as a Guard of Honour.

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In 1860 there was no Training, Lord Lieutenants having received instructions from the Secretary of War that the Government did not intend to call out the Yeomanry for permanent duty. 1860

An Inspection had been held in September of the previous year, by Colonel Harrison, 11th Hussars, who reported most favourably on the admirable manner in which the men were mounted.

About this time the Volunteer movement was being set on foot, in consequence of grave suspicions that were prevalent of the hostile intentions of the French.

The military enthusiasm which was stirred up in the country was almost equal to that displayed in 1804, and the Volunteer Force quickly rose into existence. No changes were contemplated in the Yeomanry, although the same National spirit which had under similar circumstances created it, made itself felt in a general improvement in recruiting.

In 1861 Colonel Wardlaw, 1st D.G., inspected the Regiment after Permanent Duty in September, and remarked upon the large number of recruits, while in 1862, the highest muster was attained in the history of the Regiment. At the Inspection in May, held by Colonel Douglas, A.A.G. of Cavalry, the number on parade were upwards of 500. 1861 1862

Capt. H. C. Wise became Supernumerary Major, and handed over the command of the 3rd Troop to Mr. Arkwright.

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1863.

1863 The death of Capt. Lord Willoughby-de-Broke in 1862 caused a change in the command of the 4th Troop, and his son (afterwards Colonel of the Regiment) was gazetted Captain on 6th Feb., 1863.

Major-General Lawrenson, Inspector General of Cavalry, reviewed the Regiment on May 29th, and found the increased strength well maintained.

A Silver Trumpet, to be used on Field Days, was this year presented by Sir George Chetwynd.

Considerable dissatisfaction was felt at this time at the apparent want of encouragement of the Yeomanry at Head-quarters; and it was generally reported that the Government again intended to dispense with the Annual Training, from motives of economy. A Letter from a "Warwickshire Farmer" appeared in the *Leamington Courier* in March, 1864, complaining that the Regiment was not to be called out, and threatening to resign in consequence. The letter expressed the views of other members of the Regiment, besides the writer, and explained the reasons for their dissatisfaction. They felt that the ordinary Troop Drills were not enough to make them efficient, and considered it a hardship that horses had been

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kept for the express purpose of doing duty with the Yeomanry, which might otherwise have been sold during the Hunting Season. 1863

1864.

The subject was discussed in Parliament, and a Division followed the Debate, in which the Government only carried their intention of dispensing with the services of the Yeomanry for the Annual period of Duty by one Vote. 1864

A Deputation, consisting of Sir Charles Mordaunt, M.P., Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Sir John Packington, Major Coventry, and Lord Ingestre waited on Lord Palmerston, and induced him to alter his decision. The Regiment accordingly assembled as usual in May, under the command of Lord Warwick, and mustered over 400 at the Inspection held by Colonel Darby Griffiths, 2nd Dragoons.

The Inspecting Officer recalled the fact that it was ten years since he had seen the Regiment, and expressed himself pleased at its improvement, especially at finding fewer old men in the Ranks than at his former visit.

Sir Charles Mordaunt took command of the 7th Troop, in succession to Capt. Gustavus Smith, resigned. His Subaltern Officers were Lts. J. Mordaunt, and Chas. W. Paulet.

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1865 *1865.*

The year 1865 is remarkable for the introduction of improvements in the arms and equipment of the Regiment, which were completed in the following January. The old cumbrous Carbine, which had done duty since 1846, was discarded, and the "Rifle Pistol" Carbine supplied in its place. The idea of the new weapon appears to have been to enable it to be used as a Pistol when mounted, and a Carbine on foot. The Pistol had an incision in the handle, in which could be fixed the Butt of the Carbine, securing it with a spring. The Pistol was carried in the Holster on the near side of the saddle, the Butt in the off Holster.

The old Carbine had hitherto been carried in a large leather bucket behind the flap of the saddle, and from its weight and size had been found very inconvenient. The new weapon weighed 5lbs., or 2lbs. less than the old one. The makers were Messrs. Moxham, of Birmingham. The Rifle-Pistol Carbine was not long in use, for about two years later the ordinary muzzle-loading Carbine of the 1859 pattern took its place.

Further improvements were also made in Horse appointments. Instead of the old saddles, which had been in use nearly 100 years, a lighter pattern was supplied by Messrs.

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Chawner and Newman, of Walsall. The Holsters were adapted for the new Pistol Carbine, and a new form of Buckle adopted. 1865

No permanent Duty was performed in 1866, the Lord Lieutenant having decided to dispense with the Training on account of the Cattle Plague, which was then at its worst, causing considerable distress in agricultural districts. 1866

Captain C. B. Adderley this year resigned his commission, having been a Captain in the Regiment for 30 years, first in command of the 6th, and afterwards the 8th Troop. Lord Camperdown succeeded Captain Adderley, being gazetted 29th December, 1866.

1867.

At the close of the Training in 1867, the Colonel, Lord Warwick, issued an order, thanking the Officers and Men for their good conduct during duty, and expressed his satisfaction at the number of Recruits that had joined, and the good Report of Major Heneage, V.C., 8th Hussars, which was considered more gratifying from the fact that the Regiment had again been prevented from assembling for two years. 1867

The Earl of Craven took the 6th Troop from Capt. Hon. Chandos Leigh, who resigned this year.

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1868.

1868 In 1868 Captain W. A. Battine, 17th Lancers, was appointed Adjutant, in the place of Captain Field, who retired after 27 years service with the Regiment. Captain Battine joined the Army as Cornet, in the 16th Lancers, in 1860, and exchanged into the 17th Lancers in 1865. He was formerly a Lieutenant in the Bengal Army, and accompanied the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857. He served in Bengal on Havelock's Staff, and was present in the several actions leading to and ending in the Relief of Lucknow, in 1857, and during its subsequent defence, till relieved by Lord Clyde.

The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on May 22nd, and it was at this Training that the various *Regimental Prize Competitions* which have been continued annually to the present time, were instituted. Prizes had been awarded since 1856 for the best Horses in each Troop, but this year an additional Prize of £10 was offered for the Best Horse in the Regiment.

A Prize of £5 was also offered by the Commanding Officer for the Best Swordsman in the Regiment, and one of £5 for the Best Swordsman among the Recruits who had joined since the last Training.

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Other awards of less value were made to the second in merit in these Competitions, and also for "Heads and Posts" practice; and six years later, in 1874, the Adjutant, Captain Battine, originated an Adjutant's Prize of £5 for the "Best Turned-out man on Parade on the Inspection Day." 1868

A List of Winners of the principal Regimental Prizes since their commencement, is given in the Appendix.

Similar encouragement was afforded at a later period in Musketry practice when the Regiment was supplied with a Weapon capable of accurate firing, but nothing worthy of record was achieved until the Loyd-Lindsay Competitions at Wimbledon brought Yeomanry Shooting into prominence.

The subject is fully dealt with in a subsequent Chapter, containing a History of the Regimental Prize Shooting.

1869.

Lord George Paget, Inspector General of Cavalry, held an Inspection in May, 1869, and the Regiment turned out upwards of 400 strong, under the command of Lord Warwick. A very favourable report was given of the men and horses, and the Field movements were said to be "particularly good." 1869

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1870 *1870.*

After an Inspection, held this year by Colonel Roche, (Assistant Adjutant General of the Northern District), Colonel Lord Warwick addressed the Regiment, and referred to the New Regulations which were in course of preparation.

He said he thought unnecessary alarm had been caused in the country respecting the changes which were likely to be made, and was of opinion that the fresh Regulations would not work severely upon the Regiment, but tend to make it more efficient. He was confident that all members of the Regiment would do their best to carry out the New Regulations when they came into operation.

The Regiment was now supplied with the Westley Richard Carbine.

Regimental Races were this year held for the first time.

1871 *1871.*

The death of Major Lord Aylesford occurred in January, 1871, and in consequence the Annual Regimental Ball was not given.

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Lieutenant C. W. Paulet was gazetted Major of the Regiment, 20th May, 1871, in succession to the late Lord Aylesford. 1871

The Regiment assembled in September, and was inspected by Colonel Chaplin, 4th Dragoon Guards, on October 3rd. The numbers on parade, including Officers, were 327.

The new Regulations, referred to by Lord Warwick the previous year, had now come into force, and the most important changes effected were as follows:—

The Term of Service of every Yeoman was to be not less than 3 years.

All Independent Troops were abolished.

No Regiment was in future to consist of less than 4 or more than 8 Troops.

Troops were to number not less than 40 or more than 50 Rank and File.

Any Regiment unable to raise its strength to the minimum of 4 Troops within a reasonable time was to be disbanded.

Eight Squad Drills and four Troop Drills were to be required from each Yeoman, and no pay was to be allowed on permanent duty for any who had not completed the required number of Drills.

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1871 Permanent Sergeants were to go through an annual course of instruction.

The Establishment of Yeomanry Cavalry in the country generally was fixed at 36 Regiments, numbering 11,850 of all Ranks.

Two permanent Inspectors of Yeomanry were to be appointed for the Northern and Southern Districts respectively.

The idea was part of a general scheme of Reform in Military Organization after the Franco-Prussian War had roused public attention to defects in many branches of the Service.

It was generally feared that the endeavour to enforce more stringent regulations would have a disastrous effect upon the Yeomanry, but with few exceptions the extra requirements were cheerfully responded to by men and officers.

Although many old members were unable to stand the test, the general efficiency of the Regiment was improved by the importation of younger and more active men.

Unfortunately the period of agricultural depression which ensued deprived the Regiment of many of the best class of yeomen, and the strength was for many years on the wane.

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1872.

1872 In 1872, Col. Maclean, 13th Hussars, inspected the Regiment, and expressed himself especially pleased with the performance of the men in "Galloping past," which he considered unusual in Yeomanry, and this was probably one of the first occasions on which it had been attempted with the Regiment.

The jurisdiction of the Lord Lieutenant over the Yeomanry was this year altered, and instead of commissions being signed by him, it was ordered that in future the Lord Lieutenant should *recommend* to the Secretary of State for submission to Her Majesty, the names of Candidates for *first appointments* as Subaltern Officers, while all cases of *promotion* should be submitted by the Commanding Officer, through the Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, and the General Officer Commanding the District to the Military Secretary.

Lieut. W. C. Alston took the 2nd Troop from Capt. Wykeham Martin resigned, and was gazetted Captain 9th March, 1872.

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1873.

1873 Lt.-Col. Bolton King took command in 1873, in the absence of Lord Warwick from illness, and Captain Dugdale acted as Major, being appointed supernumerary the following year in the place of Major Wise retired. A Field Day was held in Stoneleigh Park on May 17th, and the Regiment was inspected by Lt.-Col. Stewart, 2nd Life Guards.

1874.

1874 Lord Warwick's absence from ill-health had been a source of regret to himself and the Regiment for some time, and it was with extreme satisfaction that he was once more able to be present at the Training in 1874. Colonel Seager, who had been appointed Inspector General of Auxiliary Cavalry for the Northern District, inspected the Regiment on May 28th, and at the end of the period of duty Lord Warwick issued the following order:—

"The Commanding Officer, whilst he rejoices in having had the pleasure of meeting the Regiment once more after a long absence, has yet to regret that continued ill-health prevented his being able to take command in the field, though he is quite aware how well his place was supplied by Lt.-Col. Bolton King."

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On Major Stratford Dugdale's promotion Lt. C. L. Adderley became Captain of the 5th Troop. In November, the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Coventry, while staying at Packington Hall, and the 1st Troop formed part of the Escort of their Royal Highnesses through the City. 1874

Colonel Seager inspected the Regiment in 1875 and 1876. 1875-6

On 23rd Feb., 1876, Lieutenant E. Raleigh King was promoted to the rank of Major Supernumerary in the place of Major Dugdale retired.

Major King was formerly a Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, which Regiment he joined in 1850, and served in the Crimean War, being present at the Battle of the Alma. He retired from the Army in 1855, and joined the Regiment as Cornet in 1856.

The School of Instruction for Officers of the Yeomanry was established in 1876, at Aldershot, and an Order issued that all Officers appointed to Commissions as Lieutenants or Captains after the 1st of January (unless they had previously passed the examination in the regular Cavalry), should attend the School and pass the required examinations within a prescribed time.

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1877.

1877 A change in the ordinary routine was made in 1877, and part of the period of permanent duty was spent at Coventry, May 15th was fixed for practising Reconnoitring between Warwick and Coventry. The Left Wing of the Regiment, comprising four Troops, assembled at Warwick, and were ordered to march in Detachments towards Coventry under the command of Major C. W. Paulet.

The Right Wing at Coventry sent out a Line of Outposts to protect the entrances to the City.

Finally the two wings united and marched into Coventry, the Regimental Headquarters being placed at the Craven Arms Hotel.

Foot Drills were performed in the Artillery Barrack Square, and Mounted Parades on Whitley Common.

The Regiment remained in the City until May 18th, when it marched to Warwick for the remainder of the Training.

The Inspection was held on May 23rd, by Colonel Seager, who was accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh.

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Lieutenant Lord Ernest Seymour and Lieutenants Hon. H. A. Adderley acted as gallopers to the Inspecting Officer and Lord Lieutenant respectively. 1877

In his address to the Regiment, Colonel Seager said he considered the horses were very good, and that the movements in the field were very well executed. In one or two points which he had noticed the previous year, he thought there had been a decided improvement, and he should make a favourable report to Headquarters.

Lt.-Col. Bolton King retired from the Regiment after fifty years service, having joined as Captain in March, 1827, and at a Luncheon given by the Officers in the Court House, after the Inspection, he was presented with a Silver Cup from the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, past and present, of the Regiment, as a Testimonial of their respect for the gallant Colonel on his retirement.

The Presentation was made by Major Paulet, who regretted the absence of Colonel Lord Warwick from ill-health, and expressed great pleasure in conveying to Lt.-Col. Bolton King such a proof of the regard of his old comrades, and their hopes for his continued welfare.

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1877 Lt.-Col. King, in returning thanks, said "he looked back with great pleasure to the period he had served in the Regiment, and felt proud of having been connected with it for upwards of half-a-century. He wished he had an opportunity of saying in the presence of the non-commissioned officers and men that he believed there was no better body of men in the whole of Great Britain than the Yeomanry of the country. They gave up very much valuable time, at great expense, every year, to come up for training, besides attending drills during the year. He believed the feelings with which he regarded the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry were shared by every one in that room; and, although he had left the Regiment, he should never cease to be interested in their proceedings, and trusted they would continue to prosper, both in their private relations and as a Regiment. It gave him much pleasure to hear that Colonel Seager had expressed himself satisfied with the efficiency of the Regiment, and he had no doubt equally favourable reports would be made as long as the Regiment continued to be officered by gentlemen so able as those who now belonged to it." Lt.-Colonel King, who had been frequently applauded, resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

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1878.

Captain W. R. Truman, 5th Dragoon Guards, was appointed Adjutant for five years, on May 9th, 1878, in succession to Col. Battine, who had held the appointment for ten years. 1878

The Regiment assembled at Warwick in May, under Major Paulet, and was inspected by Colonel Hon. C. H. Thesiger, newly appointed Inspector General of Auxiliary Cavalry, 1st Division.

The Regiment was now armed with the Snider Carbine, in place of the "Westley Richard."

In 1879 there was no Regimental Training, each Troop performing the prescribed number of Drills independently. 1879

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CHAPTER V.

(1880—1891.)

Colonel—C. W. PAULET.

1880 Lord Warwick became Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, and was succeeded by Major Charles W. Paulet, who was gazetted Lt.-Colonel on the 9th of June, 1880.

Colonel Paulet joined the Regiment as Cornet in 1861, having previously served with the 7th Hussars during the Indian Campaign, in which Regiment he became Captain in 1858. He was present at the enemys' attack on the Alumbagh, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affairs of Baree and Sirsee, the action of Nawabzunge, the occupation of Fyzabad, and other engagements throughout the Byswarra Campaign, and the Transgogra Campaign.

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For these services Colonel Paulet received the medal and clasp, and subsequently exchanged into the 9th Lancers in 1860. 1880

Lord Willoughby-de-Broke was promoted to the rank of Major 9th June, 1880.

1881.

In 1881 the Regiment was Inspected on May 20th. Lt.-Col. Paulet was in command, and the number on parade, including Officers, was 206. 1881

The Inspecting Officer, Col. Hon. C. Thesiger, was attended by Lt. Lord E. Seymour as galloper, and after his inspection addressed the Regiment, complimenting the men on their "turn out," and also on their smartness when off parade. He remarked on the small numbers, which he said ought to be 400 instead of 200.

During the Training a Sham Fight took place at Stoneleigh, on the 16th May, in which the Royal Artillery from Coventry took part. Colonel Paulet attacked with three Squadrons of Yeomanry, and four guns under Capt. Trollope, and Major Lord Willoughby-de-Broke representing the defending Force with one Squadron of Yeomanry and two guns under Lieut. Hackett.

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1881 The latter took up a strong position on the Abbey side of the Bridge, but were eventually driven back by Col. Paulet. Retiring on the Abbey they made another stand in the Deer Park, but were again compelled to retire over the hill behind the Keeper's Lodge where the operations ended.

The Regiment afterwards marched to Woodcote on the way home, and formed line in front of the Residence of Mr. H. C. Wise, who had been 40 years in the Yeomanry, and retired in 1874, with the rank of Major. After giving a salute, which Mr. Wise acknowledged, the Regiment returned to Warwick.

"Honorary Rank" was introduced by an Army Order of this year which provided that in future every Lieut.-Colonel or Major after 25 years service, and every Captain and Surgeon after 20 years service should be entitled to a step of Honorary Rank.

The same privilege was extended to Subaltern Officers on retirement, but not while serving.

Captain W. Alston, who took command of the 2nd Troop in 1872, was one of the first to obtain the rank of Honorary Major, having joined the Regiment in 1865.

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1882.

In 1882 the Regiment assembled at the usual time, and was again inspected by Colonel Thesiger, the strength being being slightly improved with a total on Parade of 219. 1882

1883.

In 1833 Capt. John F. Green, 5th Dragoon Guards, was selected as Adjutant in the place of Lieut.-Col. W. R. Truman, whose term had expired. 1883

The Regiment was this year inspected by Colonel Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., newly appointed Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry for the Northern District.

The strength was 238 out of a Roll of 276, and attention was called to the weak attendance of the Packington and Stoneleigh Troops.

Capt. the Earl of Craven died on December 7th, 1883, and was succeeded in the command of the 6th Troop by Lieut. E. H. Wood, of Newbold Revel.

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1884.

1884 Regimental Headquarters were now established in New Street, Warwick, and a well-fitted Reading Room opened for the use of the men. The Officers' Mess and Headquarters were removed from the Warwick Arms to the Shire Hall.

1885.

1885 In 1885 Lord Ralph Kerr, who again inspected the Regiment, was able to congratulate the Colonel on its increasing strength. The numbers on parade at Inspection were 275; and of these 53 were recruits. The Inspecting Officer in his address said he considered the Warwickshire Yeomanry was fully up to the standard of any of the Regiments he had inspected for smart and soldierlike bearing, and the Officers had reason to be proud of the way the general body of the men turned out on parade.

1886.

1886 Several changes occurred at this time in the Command of Troops. Hon. Charles W. Finch (now Lord Aylesford), late Major 3rd Batt. South Staffordshire Regt., took over the 1st

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Troop from Lieut. Hon. A. Adderley, who had held temporary command for two years. Lieut. Broughton Dugdale became Captain of the 7th Troop, on the promotion of Sir Charles Mordaunt to the rank of Major; and Captain R. J. Beech rejoined the Regiment in command of the 6th Troop, in succession to Captain Wood, lately deceased. 1886

Capt. Beech, who had held a Commission in the 16th Lancers, having retired from the Yeomanry in 1881, subsequently exchanged into the 2nd Life Guards, and served with a Detachment of the Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5. He was present at the Battle of Abu Klea, in which engagement he was wounded, and received a Medal with two clasps, and the Khedive's Star.

The sad death of the Hon. Gilbert Leigh, who was killed by accident while on a shooting expedition in America, in September, 1884, caused a vacancy in the command of the 5th Troop, and his brother, the Hon. Dudley Leigh, took his place, being gazetted Captain in May, 1888.

Col. Fryer (late 6th D.G.), commanding the Leicester District, was deputed to inspect the Regiment in the absence of Lord Ralph Kerr, who was engaged elsewhere.

A Field Day took place during the week at Stoneleigh, in which 350 Volunteers, and a Battery of Artillery from

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1886 Coventry took part. The latter was under the command of Captain Raynsford, and the whole Force was divided for attack and defence under Captain Lord Hertford and Captain Alston respectively. At the close of the manœuvres the Troops marched past on the plateau in Stoneleigh Deer Park.

Colonel Fryer during his visit made a minute inspection of the saddlery at the Headquarters of each Troop, and at the close of the Review on the Inspection day, gave a lengthy address to the Officers and men.

He noticed particularly with satisfaction the Corps of Signallers which had been lately organised, and after carefully testing their knowledge, spoke of them as a credit to the Regiment.

Flag Signalling had been practised since 1884, and the following had obtained proficiency in the art, under the instruction of Sergt.-Major Hemsley; viz. Corporal Frisby, L.-Corp. Green, Troopers Harris, D. Jones, J. Tookey, Mills, Pearce, and Edwardes.

Signalling at night had also been practised with the flashing lamp from the Tower of St. Mary's Church to the Castle Towers with great success.

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Sketches were sent in after the Field Day at Stoneleigh, and submitted to the Inspecting Officer, who decided in favour of Sergt. Frisby, 7th Troop. 1886

With reference to Shooting, Col. Fryer was pleased to find that upwards of 200 men had been put through Musketry Drill. The Martini-Henry Carbine had now been substituted for the Snider, and he hoped the men would make good use of the new weapon.

This year the men were supplied with Pantaloons and Jack Boots instead of overalls, and the change added considerably to their comfort and smartness.

Medals for long service and good conduct were presented to Sergt.-Major Jones, late of the 15th Hussars, and Sergt.-Major Hemsley, who came from the same Regiment, in May, 1882. The latter had completed 27 years of service, of which 11 years had been spent in India.

1887.

On the 23rd March, 1887, the Queen paid a visit to Birmingham, to lay the foundation of the new Law Courts, and a Squadron of the Regiment, under Major W. C. Alston, 1887

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1887 was ordered to take part in the Procession. Besides the 1st and 2nd Troops belonging to the 1st Squadron, a limited number of men were allowed to join from other Troops, and the Officers present were Major W. Alston, in command, Captain the Earl of Aylesford, Lieutenants J. Hetherington, Hon. A. Adderley, F. Dugdale, and W. Low, the Adjutant, Captain Green, being also present.

Her Majesty arrived at Small Heath Station at 1-20, and was received by the Mayor of Birmingham. The 15th Hussars (then quartered at Birmingham), supplied the Escort, Col. Hon. W. Carrington, and Major Bigge, Equerries in attendance, riding on either side the Queen's carriage.

As the carriages emerged from Small Heath Park into the Coventry Road, the Squadron of Yeomanry, which was drawn up outside the gate, fell in behind, and the Procession marched in that order at a walk through Digbeth and the Bull Ring into New Street, halting in front of the Town Hall.

Here the Squadron was formed up in line with the Volunteers who kept the streets, and waited till the ceremony of Presentation of Address and Luncheon were concluded. At 3-30 the Royal Procession was reformed en route for the site of the important ceremony, which was the main object of

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Her Majesty's visit, and the Squadron was then dismissed, the Officers subsequently being entertained as guests of the Volunteers at Dinner in the evening. 1887

This being the Jubilee year of the Queen's reign, it was decided that the Regiment should go under canvas in August, instead of the usual Training at Warwick, and Lord Hertford generously placed the Park at Ragley at the disposal of the Colonel.

The March into Camp took place on August 3rd. The 1st and 2nd Troops were conveyed by train from Birmingham, the 3rd, 4th and 7th marched from Warwick, the 5th and 6th from their Headquarters, staying the night at Stratford and Warwick on their way. At 2-30 all the Troops had formed up on Parade, and were dismissed, and the men told off to their tents.

The site of the Camp was on an elevated plateau, in the centre of Ragley Park, commanding a very fine view of the surrounding country. In close proximity to the Camp was a Lake of some 10 acres in extent, which provided perfect facilities, and an abundant supply for watering the horses, ann it would have been difficult to find a spot more admirably adapted for a Cavalry Encampment in the County.

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1887 The combined strength of the eight Troops, under Col. Paulet's command was 235.

The excellent arrangement of the Camp was due to the energy and experience of the Adjutant, Captain Green, who was ably assisted in his preparations for the comfort of the men by the following Quartermasters of the various Troops :— Quartermasters Lloyd, King, Ansell, Fairbrother, Machin, Claridge, and Canning.

Sergt. Robbins of the 7th Troop was appointed "Provost Sergeant," and was ordered to have charge of all dismounted men in Camp when the Regiment was in the Field. He was responsible for the Regularity of the Canteen, and had full powers to turn out of Camp any civilians without signed passes from the Adjutant.

The Tents were arranged in ten Lines of twelve in each. A "street" about forty yards wide divided the two wings, running from the Colonel's Tent at the top to the Horse lines.

The Horses were picketed in lines parallel with the men's Tents, and opposite to the respective Squadrons to which they belonged.

Commissariat arrangements were satisfactorily carried out, the Officers' Mess being supplied by Messrs. Hammond, Mr. Shipton, of Handsworth, catering for the men. The Canteen

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was managed on the Regimental system of "checks" issued by the Canteen Steward, Sergt. Frisby, so that no money was passed over the Bar. 1887

Good order and discipline prevailed throughout the Training, although the duties of the men proved far more arduous than anything before expected of them.

The daily "Orders" were as follows:—

Reveillè at 6 a.m.

Stables at 6-30 a.m.

Watering Parade and Forage at 7 a.m.

Breakfast at 8 a.m.

The Regiment paraded every morning at 9-30, and worked till 2 or 2-30. On return from parade each Troop "watered" at the Lake in turn, after which the Horses were groomed and fed.

Dinner was served at 3 p.m.

Stables at 6 p.m.

Watch Setting at 10-30 p.m.

Lights out at 11 p.m.

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1887 A "Night Guard" consisting of six men was told off to superintend the horses, and a "Day Guard" of four men to take charge of the Camp.

On August 9th, Lord Ralph Kerr visited the Camp, and held an Inspection.

He addressed the Regiment, regretting that it was his last official visit, his term of office having expired. He remarked with great satisfaction on the excellent arrangements, and cleanliness and smartness of the Camp.

Corporal Anderson and Sergeant Frisby were specially commended for "Map Drawing."

At the conclusion of the Training, a Military Tournament was held in connection with the Ragley Fête, in which Members of the Regiment took part in Tent Pegging, Tilting at the Ring, etc., and a Cricket Match was played between an eleven composed of Officers and men, and the Town of Alcester.

1888.

1888 The Regimental Training at Warwick was resumed in May, 1888, and a Field Day held in Stoneleigh Park, in conjunction with the Artillery from Coventry, under Major Palmer.

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Colonel Duncombe, lately appointed Inspector for the Northern District, in the place of Lord Ralph Kerr, held an Inspection on May 23rd, and especially praised the manner in which "Outpost Duty" was performed by the Regiment. 1888

He recommended the discontinuance of "Sheepskins," and his suggestion was acted upon the following year.

Major Cosmo Little, 5th Lancers, was selected as Adjutant, in the place of Major Green, deceased.

The "National Defence Act," (51, 52 Vic. c. 31), provided that the Yeomanry should in future be liable to be embodied whenever an order for the embodiment of the Militia was in force: and the provisions of the Militia Act, 1882, on the subject of embodiment were made applicable to the Yeomanry.

1890.

In 1890 the Regiment was honoured by a visit from H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief. 1890

The Troops assembled at Warwick on May 21st, and mustered 238, all the Officers (except Lts. Arkwright and Attye, absent on sick leave), being present.

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1890 The following Report of the previous year's Inspection by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief was read in Orders :—

H.R.H. is very well satisfied with the confidential Report on the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which reflects credit on Colonel Paulet, its Commanding Officer.

The Officers are said to be careful in their instruction of the Yeomen; and the latter are described as active, soldierlike, and intelligent.

Major Lord Willoughby-de-Broke has received special commendation.

The Horses are strong and sufficiently well-bred.

H.R.H. is glad to observe that Outpost Duty, Ambulance Work, and Signalling appears to be regularly practised by this Corps.

During this Training the Penalty for absence from Duty without leave was enforced upon two Members of the Regiment in Birmingham. The defaulters had absented themselves from this and the previous Training. An Escort was accordingly sent to bring them to Headquarters, when they appeared before the Colonel, and were fined £9 each, and formally dismissed from the service of the Regiment.

On the day of the Inspection, May 29th, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge arrived from London, and was met at the Station by an Escort from the Regiment, under Lt. F. Dugdale.

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H.R.H. was accompanied by Lord Leigh (Lord Lieutenant), 1890
General Fremantle, C.B., (Dep. Adjutant General of Auxiliary Forces), General Clarke, Major-General Hall, Col. Duncombe, (Inspecting Officer), Col. Gore, and Col. Fitzgeorge.

On reaching the ground, about 12 o'clock, the Duke and his Staff took up their position at the Saluting point, and were received by a general Salute from the Troops on Parade, which included, besides the Yeomanry, about 600 Volunteers, under the Command of Col. Loyd, with Lt.-Col. Magrath, Major Burn-Callander, Major Cooke, and Major Ingram, (Adjutant).

The Yeomanry were drawn up on the right of the Line.

After His Royal Highness had inspected the Lines, the March Past took place, the Yeomanry leading in Squadrons at the walk, followed by "Ranking Past" in Sections, Trotting Past by Squadrons and Wings, and an advance in Review Order of the whole Line.

Field Movements followed, and the Regiment was divided into two Wings, the 1st Squadron performing dismounted service. The Regiment then executed a charge, and retiring in column, formed up in quarter column, to receive an address from the Duke.

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1890 He said he was very much pleased with the general appearance of the Regiment. The men were exceptionally smartly turned out, and the horses very good and well groomed. He hoped they would not be led away when they heard (as they did in these days), of its not being important that they should be smart. The only thing he did not like about the Regiment was their not having two Ranks, and that they were 170 below their proper strength.

He hoped it might please God that he might live long enough to see two Ranks, and then he would be glad to come and Review them again. The Officers were smart and well-mounted.

Anybody in the County ought to be proud to belong to such a smart Corps. He also said that the sword exercise was very well done, and he should be very glad to send them down an excellent Report.

The Volunteers included Detachments from Coventry under Major Read, Rugby under Major Seabroke, Warwick under Capt. Blenkinsop, Stratford under Capt. Hutchings, Nuneaton under Capt. Nutt, Saltley under Major Ash, and Leamington under Major Overell.

After Marching Past in column and quarter-column with the Yeomanry, they formed up on the left of the ground

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while the latter performed Field movements. The Duke subsequently addressed them, complimenting them on their efficiency. 1890

A Detachment from the Depôt at Budbrooke Barracks was also present, under Capt. Etheridge, and the Infantry were under the command of Col. Farrington, Commanding the Depôt.

Nearly 20,000 spectators were estimated to have been present on the Common.

At the conclusion of the Review His Royal Highness and Staff left the ground, and visited Leicester's Hospital, from whence he proceeded to the Castle, to call on Lord Warwick, who was at the time seriously indisposed.

Subsequently His Royal Highness was entertained at Lunch by the Officers, at the Shire Hall, and took his departure from Milverton Station at 4-30.

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CHAPTER VI.

(1891—1900).

Colonel—LORD WILLOUGHBY-DE-BROKE.

1891.

1891 In December, 1891, Colonel Paulet and Major Sir Charles Mordaunt resigned their commissions and Lord Willoughby-de-Broke was gazetted Lt.-Colonel on December 12th, and took command of the Regiment. Lord Hertford was appointed Major in January of the following year.

1892.

1892 The Regiment assembled in May, in spite of rumours that its disbandment was contemplated on account of its weakness. The cause of these unfounded reports was probably a state-

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LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.

Lt. Col. Commt. 12 December, 1891.

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ment by Lord Brownlow in the House of Lords that the Committee on Yeomanry Re-organization had recommended that all Regiments below 200 in strength should be disbanded. The recommendation (if it had been acted on) would not have affected the Warwickshire Yeomanry, as the Regiment had never declined below the minimum fixed by the Committee, and this year the strength on parade was 240. 1892

Colonel Wardrop, 12th Lancers, who inspected, gave a good report and was well pleased with the way in which "out-post duty" and "advanced guards" were performed.

The "Sword-frog" attached to the saddles was now adopted for the men in place of the old Sword Belts.

Important changes were on the eve of being carried out in Yeomanry Organization; and the scheme proposed by the Committee, appointed for the purpose, with the circumstances which led to its adoption, are so well explained in the speeches delivered by Lord Cowper and Lord Brownlow in the House of Lords, on May 24th of this year, that the following extracts are given from the report of the debate:

LORD COWPER said—"that it was not too early for Government to turn their attention to the Yeomanry Force, which certainly of late years had not been in a satisfactory condition. Some thirty years ago the Yeomanry were considered to be a very fine body of men, although they were not so good then as at the present time.

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1892 The Volunteers generally as a military force had made great advance of late years, and the Yeomanry ought to be brought up to their level. Originally, no doubt, the Yeomanry were looked upon chiefly as intended to aid in preserving law and order, and to assist the civil power against the mob. Things had altogether changed of late years, and now it was felt that the preservation of law and order should be left to the police, and if necessary to the regular soldiers, rather than to the auxiliary forces. The Yeomanry should therefore in the future be made so efficient that they could be relied on to form part of the defensive force of the country in case of emergency. In his opinion the time which the Yeomanry gave to drill was too short, and it was wonderful that they had been able in the circumstances to attain such proficiency as they had done. The force belonged to a class that were willing to contribute largely towards their expenses, and all that they wished for was a little encouragement, and that they should be treated, not as a merely ornamental force, but as forming part of the defensive force of the country."

LORD BROWNLOW said—"that the Committee had had to direct their attention to two points—the first being the complaint that the authorities had never yet seen their way to utilize the Yeomanry, and the second being how the existing state of things was to be remedied. When the Committee began their labours they were immediately struck by the small size of the unit in the Yeomanry. In 1875 a Committee reported in favour of disbanding every Regiment which fell below 200 in number. When the present Committee enquired into the subject, they found that the recommendations of the Committee of 1875 had not been acted upon, and had been allowed to become a dead letter, and that in consequence sixteen out of a total of thirty-nine Yeomanry Regiments were under 200 in number, and consequently had the sword of

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disbandment hanging over their heads. The present Committee had therefore to consider how, without disbanding these small Regiments, they could render them economically efficient, and they had come to the conclusion that the best way out of the difficulty was to form the smaller Regiments into Brigades. 1892

The next point that they had had to deal with was the small size of the Troops, and the Committee had come to the conclusion that one Staff-Sergeant would be sufficient for a Squadron. It was further pointed out that some assistance might be needed at the time of year when there was pressure in putting the men through carbine and sword exercises, and it was considered that that assistance might be found in the Regiment by the Non-Commissioned Officers. Then as regards shooting, it had been said that it was very bad among the Yeomanry. The wonder was that they were able to shoot at all, seeing the few opportunities they had for practice. It had been pointed out to the Committee that the men lost time in going to the ranges, and therefore it had been recommended that every man in passing through his course, should be allowed 3s. 6d. for each day at the range.

The Committee recommended a maximum of 400, and a minimum of 280 for four-squadron Regiments, a maximum of 300 and a minimum of 210 for three-squadron Regiments, and 200 and 140 respectively for two-squadron Regiments.

The Committee found that the saving by the reduction of Adjutants would amount to £5,000. This sum, with a further reduction of £8,306 on the Permanent Staff-Sergeants, made the total saving £13,306. It was proposed to allot this money in the following manner—in the first place it had been pointed out that the contingent allowance did not meet the purposes for which it was intended, and that considerable expense therefore had been

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1892 thrown on the Officers. To meet this difficulty it had been proposed that the contingent allowance should be raised £1 per man, making it £3 instead of £2, and it was further proposed, in order to encourage shooting, to give 20 extra rounds of ammunition per man, which would cost £630.

The Committee after taking evidence, were much struck by the anxiety of all classes of the Yeomanry to make the force as efficient as possible, and the Committee in their Report stated 'There is, we are satisfied plenty of patriotic sentiment, and of good soldierly material in the Yeomanry, both as regards Officers and men; and if the process of evolution in our military system has left the force somewhat behindhand it has been its misfortune rather than its fault.'"

The result of the Committee's work appeared in Army Order 22, published in January, 1893, containing the *New Regulations for Yeomanry* which were to take effect on April 1st.

They were in substance as follows:—

Yeomanry Regiments to be organised in Squadrons. Squadrons to have a maximum establishment of 100 enrolled members, and a minimum of 70 efficients.

After April 1st, 1895, any Squadron falling below the minimum, to be liable to be broken up.

The Permanent Staff to be reduced to one non-commissioned Officer for general duties, and one for each Squadron.

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Yeomanry Regiments to be associated in Brigades, the most suitable Headquarters for each to be fixed on the recommendation of the General Commanding the District. 1892

The Brigades to be formed for training the two Regiments together once at least in every three years.

The senior Commanding Officer of the Regiments of a Brigade to command the Brigade.

One Adjutant to be allowed for a Brigade, but a Yeomanry Officer to be allowed as an assistant Adjutant, subject to the approval of the Adjutant General.

An extra grant of £1 to be allowed for every non-commissioned Officer, Trumpeter, and Private, who, in addition to the old requirements as to efficiency, shall pass out of the 3rd Class in Musketry.

One day's pay at the rate of 3s.6d., in aid of expenses and loss of time to be allowed to any who attend Musketry Class, and pass out of the 3rd Class.

One Yeomanry Sergeant per Squadron to be allowed to attend the School of Instruction at Aldershot, or to be attached to a Cavalry Regiment in the District, to qualify as Assistant Instructor under the Permanent Staff-Sergeant, and a Certificate of Qualification to be given in such case.

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1893.

1893 Major Cosmo Little's term of Service as Adjutant had expired, and under the new Regulations, Captain C. St. Clair Cameron, 9th Lancers, who for three years had acted as Adjutant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, became Adjutant of the Brigade, from April 1st, 1893.

Major A. J. Armstrong was allowed to act as assistant Adjutant for the Regiment.

Under the new system the Establishment was reduced from four Squadrons to three, comprising six Troops instead of eight, although for Regimental purposes the local organization of eight Troops was still maintained.

The number of Sergeant-Majors was necessarily reduced to four, viz. one for each Squadron and one Regimental Sergeant-Major. In accordance with the changes thus introduced the Regiment was now officially divided as follows:—

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1893

1st Squadron—1st Troop, 2nd ,, } Sergt.-Major Cherrett

2nd Squadron—4th Troop, 5th ,, 6th ,, } Sergt.-Major Meates.

3rd Squadron—3rd Troop, 7th ,, 8th ,, } Sergt.-Major Dennison.

Regimental Sergt.-Major—Sergt.-Major Whittaker.

Changes were made in the system of promotion amongst Non-Commissioned Officers, which hitherto had been mainly dependent on seniority.

An order was issued that no promotion would be made to the rank of Corporal until a Certificate of Proficiency had been obtained in instructing in Sword and Carbine Drill, and for the rank of Sergeant, a further Certificate was to be required of Proficiency in instructing in Squad Drill, and the posting of Picquets.

The Regiment assembled in May, and was inspected by Col. Hon. G. H. Gough, 14th Hussars. The new Cavalry Drill now introduced, involved alterations in the formation of

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1893 Squadrons in the field, which were worked in three instead of two Troops. The movements by "Squadron Column" were practised, and words of Command by Troop leaders were almost entirely superseded by signals.

After the Inspection a Good Conduct Medal was presented by Col. Gough to Sergt.-Major Whittaker, late 9th Lancers, who was transferred to the Regiment in 1887, and was now Regimental Sergt.-Major. He had served eleven years in India, and throughout the Afghan Campaign, 1879-80, for which services he received a Medal with Clasps, and Bronze Decoration for the Cabul-Candahar March.

At the close of the year Lord Warwick, Honorary Colonel, died on December 2nd, having held a Commission in the Regiment for 54 years.

His period of Command extended from 1848 to 1880, and although ill-health had frequently prevented him from taking an active part in the field, Lord Warwick had always taken the greatest interest in the welfare of the Regiment, with which he had been so long connected. The Funeral, which took place at Warwick, on December 8th, was attended by Colonel Lord Willoughby-de-Broke and the Officers of the Regiment, who walked in the Procession to St. Mary's Church.

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1894.

The Regiment was ordered to assemble at Lichfield in May, in conjunction with the "Queen's Own" Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry, the two Regiments forming together the 8th Brigade, 4th Division of Yeomanry Cavalry. 1894

The authorized *Establishment* of the Brigade was as follows:—(Army Order 22, Appendix A.)

8th Brigade, 4th Divn. Yeomanry.

Corps.	No. of Squadrons.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Brigade Adjutants.	Medical Officers.	Veterinary Officers.	Sergeant-Majors.	Squadron Sergt.-Majors and Quarter-Masters.	Permanent Staff-Sergts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total, exclusive of Officers, Permanent Staff and Sergt.-Majors.
Staffordshire	4	1	1	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	8	5	24	24	8	336	400
Warwickshire	3	1	1	6	6	3		1	1	1	6	4	18	18	6	252	300

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1894 The whole of the Troops arrived in quarters on Tuesday, May 22nd, the Warwickshire Regiment being conveyed to Lichfield by five special trains, and billeted in the Town. The Headquarters of the Staffordshire Regiment were at the "George" Hotel, those of the Warwickshire at the "Swan," and the "Marching In" strength of the Brigade, including Officers, was:—

Warwickshire	204
Staffordshire	382
Total Brigade	586

The following were the Officers present:—

Lieut.-Col. The DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, Col. of the Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. LORD WILLOUGHBY-DE-BROKE.

Major G. F. TALBOT (Hon. Lieut.-Col.)

Major the MARQUIS OF HERTFORD (Hon. Lieut.-Col.)

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Captains. 1894

Warwickshire.	Staffordshire.
W. C. ALSTON (Hon. Major.)	J. HEATH (Hon. Major.)
The EARL OF WARWICK, ,,	LORD BAGOT, ,,
A. J. ARMSTRONG, ,,	SIR R. HARDY, ,,
The EARL OF AYLESFORD, ,,	F. E. FITZHERBERT, ,,
J. BROUGHTON DUGDALE, ,,	A. O. WORTHINGTON.
R. J. BEECH, ,,	A. H. HEATH.
Hon. F. D. LEIGH.	Hon. H. LITTLETON.
W. M. LOW.	W. BROMLEY-DAVENPORT.
	H. STAVELEY HILL.

Lieutenants.

Hon. H. A. ADDERLEY.	R. SNEYD.
F. DUGDALE.	H. C. CHARRINGTON.
O. H. PETRE.	C. T. MANDER.
B. HANBURY.	G. H. HARDY.
J. P. ARKWRIGHT.	F. A. BRACE.
M. P. LUCAS.	P. S. FOSTER.
R. B. CHARTERIS.	W. MOAT.
Hon. A. GREVILLE.	
Hon. R. G. VERNEY.	

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1894 Warwickshire. Staffordshire.

Medical Officers.

Surg. Lt.-Col. T. W. BULLOCK. Surg. Lt. E. WELCHMAN.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Lieut. T. HORTON. Lieut. F. WARMINGTON.

Hon. Chaplains.

Hon. & Rev. W. VERNEY. Rev. J. GILLART.

Adjutant of Brigade.

Capt. C. ST. CLAIR CAMERON (9th Lancers.)

Col. the Duke of Sutherland, as senior Colonel, took command of the Brigade, and in order to assimilate the Uniform, the Staffordshire Regiment adopted the Hussar Busby for the first time, in place of the old Helmet, retaining the red facings as distinguished from the white facings of the Warwickshire.

With the exception of Saturday, the 26th, each day the ordinary Drills took place on Whittington Heath, the two Regiments acting independently at first, and afterwards combining for Brigade movements.

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On Saturday *Outpost Duty* was practised in the neighbourhood of Shenstone. 1894

The "*General Idea*" issued in orders was as follows:—

"An Infantry Division has arrived at Lichfield, and the Cavalry, viz.: the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under Lt.-Col. the Marquis of Hertford, are sent out to reconnoitre to the South-East, and ascertain the position and strength of the enemy.

The Officer Commanding will arrange for the systematic transmission of Reports, and for keeping up his communications, and will furnish a sketch of the Outposts based on the Reports he receives.

No movements allowed West of Shenstone Church, or East of Hints Hill.

The object of the Scheme is for each Force to arrange for a thorough and regular service of Reports and Sketches as to the distribution, position, numbers, &c., and direction of attack of the enemy.

On Sunday, "Church Parade" was witnessed by large numbers of visitors to the city. The two Regiments paraded in Levetts Field, at 9-30, and marched to the Cathedral, headed by the Staffordshire Yeomanry Band. A fine and impressive Service was performed in the Cathedral, which was completely filled. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Lonsdale, Chaplain of the Lichfield Volunteers.

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1894 The following day the Mayor and Corporation of Lichfield presented an Address of Congratulation to the Staffordshire Yeomanry, on the occasion of the Centenary of the Regiment, and with it an Address of Welcome to the two Regiments as a Brigade.

The ceremony took place at the Yeomanry House, where the Duke of Sutherland and all the Officers of the Brigade were drawn up in line to receive the Civic procession.

The Town Clerk read the Address, which contained the following reference to the Warwickshire Yeomanry:—

"It is a source of great satisfaction to us to be favoured on the present occasion by the presence of our neighbours of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, to whom we beg to tender a cordial welcome; and we congratulate the united Regiments on the honour of being inspected by the highest personage in the Empire except Her Majesty herself."

In returning thanks on behalf of the Officers and men of the Staffordshire and Warwickshire Regiments, the Duke of Sutherland said:—

"I should like, on this occasion, to express the great gratification we all feel that the Warwickshire Yeomanry have been Brigaded with us this year, and I trust that it will cement the friendship between the two Regiments as long as they last."

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Tuesday, the 29th, was a trying day for men and horses. 1894
The usual mounted Drill on the Heath was performed in the morning, and later in the day the two Regiments paraded in full dress, for the Reception of His Royal Highness. The Escort was provided by the Staffordshire Regiment, and the remainder of the Brigade were detailed to line the streets from the Trent Valley Station to the Town.

At 6-30 the Prince arrived, accompanied by General Sir Francis Grenfell, and Captain Holford, his Equerry, and was received by the Duke of Sutherland, in whose carriage he was driven to the Guildhall, to be presented with an Address by the Mayor.

Heavy showers of rain fell during the time the Troops were drawn up awaiting the arrival of the Prince.

The Brigade was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Wednesday, May 30th, of which the following account is extracted from the *Birmingham Gazette* :—

"Wednesday was a memorable occasion at Lichfield, and the citizens and thousands of visitors from all parts of the Midlands combined to give to the Prince of Wales a genuine and loyal welcome, as he proceeded to and returned from the Yeomanry Review ground on the famous Whittington Heath. His Royal Highness had spent the night as the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, at Elmhurst, a couple of miles from the City, and the

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1894 Royal progress from that ancient mansion was arranged as the first function of a busy day. Lichfield has not of late years been largely honoured by such visitors, and the inhabitants have risen to the occasion with rare loyalty, and have not only liberally subscribed towards an extensive scheme of public decoration, but have gone to a great deal of expense and trouble in the adornment of business premises and private residences. The day was observed as a general holiday as far as practicable, and from an early hour visitors commenced to troop in from the neighbouring villages, while later in the morning excursion trains brought some thousands from various parts of the Midland Counties. The weather was again unkindly disposed, and at times the overhanging clouds threatened a heavy discharge of rain. There were intervals when the sun seemed battling for the mastery, and, indeed, peeped through the dull gray mass overhead, to brighten the prospects of holiday-makers and render a brilliance that only light and sunshine could do to the embellishments of the streets and houses of the City. Under these more favourable conditions visitors were far better able to judge of the extent and beauty of the decorations than the evening before. But it was in very brief spells that sunshine did prevail, and as the morning advanced thunder-clouds foreboded unpleasant consequences to the out-of-door pageant and review soon to take place. These disturbing influences, however, had little effect upon the sightseers, a vast number of whom bravely ventured on foot upon the three miles journey along the Tamworth Road. Vehicles of all descriptions were in large demand, and many thousands must have made their way by one means or another to the same rendezvous. The Yeomanry, for whom the day had its historic significance, early commenced to make themselves fit and ready for participation in the review proceedings, and shortly after nine o'clock they assembled in Levett's Field, attired in full-dress Uniform, and with accoutrements looking the perfection of brightness. Here they

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underwent a preliminary inspection by the Officers in charge of the several Squadrons, and at half-past nine they proceeded in the direction of Whittington Heath, accompanied by the Regimental Band. It had been anticipated that the Prince would pass through Lichfield about half-past ten o'clock, and that he would arrive on the Heath half-an-hour later. These times, however, were altered, and it was fully three-quarters-of-an-hour after the stated time that His Royal Highness actually arrived. Meanwhile the public enclosures of the great Heath were surrounded by an immense throng of people, while the carriage enclosure, for the friends of Officers, facing the straight run of the racecourse, was occupied by private vehicles in considerable variety. There was an influential assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the County in the select enclosure, as well as on the grand stand and special pavilion; and many Officers, not taking part in the proceedings of the day, were present, fully attired in their bright regimentals. 1894

The manœuvre ground consisted of all Whittington Heath, with the interior circle of the racecourse, where the limit, roughly speaking, was the bank of the cricket ground. The whole course, including the outskirts and the public and private enclosures, was kept by about 700 men of the 3rd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, under the command of Colonel Sir Charles Foster, Bart.

Towards half-past eleven there was a stir in the distant files of Yeomanry, and the seven Squadrons were brought into Brigade line in preparation for the arrival; and some minutes later all eyes were turned towards the winding road as the travelling escort of a dozen men, under Lieutenant Sneyd, was distinguished approaching at a fair trot, immediately followed by the Royal carriage. The Prince, attired in the dress of Field Marshal, and bearing on his coat the decoration of the Star of the Garter and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Warwick, a second carriage containing Mrs.

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1894 Ralph Sneyd, and Sir Francis W. Grenfell and Captain Holford, (Equerries). During the progress through the City, and all along the route, the Prince was warmly cheered, and his appearance at Whittington Heath was the signal for another enthusiastic outbreak. His Royal Highness was first driven to the Barracks, where he mounted his dark charger, and in the company of his Equerries and Staff Officers, proceeded on to the Inspecting ground. The Brigade received the Prince with a Royal salute, and the band at the same moment struck up the National Anthem. An inspection of the men from left to right followed, and His Royal Highness and party then came up to the saluting post to witness several movements in review form. The Brigade first walked past in Squadrons, headed by the band, with appropriate music, composed for the centenary celebration, and subsequently passed the Prince at the trot, then reversing the flank and cantering past to the lively air of "Bonnie Dundee." The Warwickshire Squadrons, which had led in the first two passes, appeared in much better line than the Queen's Own. However, the cheers of the occupants of the grand stand were distributed with equal liberality, and the work on the whole was satisfactorily accomplished. After forming into line the Brigade advanced in Review Order to the lively tune of the "Keel Row," and in this movement an excellent measure was kept. Then taking up position from right of fours, the men were put through the sword exercises, an outbreak of sunshine at the same moment making the display extremely effective. After formation into Squadron column, the Brigade wheeled to the left to the low-lying ground of the Heath, and then advanced and retired in echelon of Squadrons, and subsequently came up the hill at the canter and charge. There was another advance in Review Order to the music of the Centenary March, and the Royal Salute concluded the proceedings of the review. The Prince and his party then advanced to the Brigade, which formed up in close order, the Officers all parading in the front.

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1894

His Royal Highness, addressing first the Duke of Sutherland and afterwards Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, said; 'I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing to you my great satisfaction with this parade, and I congratulate you on the appearance of your Regiments. The movements you performed were admirably done, and so were the march past, the trot, and the canter. I am glad to have this opportunity of seeing your Regiments on this occasion, and especially on the celebration of the centenary of the Staffordshire Regiment. I also wish to express to Lord Willoughby-de-Broke the great satisfaction I have had in seeing his Regiment to-day, and noticing the admirable manner in which they conducted themselves. I am also glad to have had the opportunity of saying this.'

As the Prince retired, the Duke of Sutherland addressed the men in the following terms: 'You have heard what the Prince has said to-day. I think it must have satisfied us all that His Royal Highness was so pleased with the movements. You have had a great deal of extra work to do this time, and it has been most creditable to the two Regiments. It has given me great pleasure to have had the command of this Brigade for a short time, and I can only thank you for the very great credit you have brought upon it. I will take this opportunity of saying that His Royal Highness was particularly pleased with the Escort furnished by the Staffordshire Regiment, and wishes me to express his feelings to you.'

Lord Willoughby-de-Broke addressed his men in similar terms, thanking them for their admirable behaviour during the Training, and their smartness on Parade.

In the course of the Review there had been several indications of an approaching storm, and the rumbling of distant thunder, but the rain had kept off. Just, however, as the thousands of spectators were leaving the Heath, and before the Royal party had got more than a short distance on the way to the City, rain commenced to fall copiously, and a sharp storm ensued. The line of route was

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1894 kept by the Staffordshire Police and for the Royal Escort and carriages all arrangements had been carefully made to ensure an uninterrupted progress. The volume of traffic subsequently was so considerable that the greatest difficulty was experienced in reaching the City within an hour-and-a-half, all kinds of entanglements occurring on the road.

It should be added that the Officers forming the Prince's Staff were his Equerries — Sir Francis Grenfell, and Captain Holford—General Sir Julian Hall, Colonel Liddle, Colonel Raper, Colonel Sir Charles Foster, Captain Cooper, R.A., Captain Dugdale, (16th Lancers), Lieutenant Sneyd, &c. Brigadier-Colonel the Duke of Sutherland had as his aide-de-Camp Lieutenants Moat and the Hon. G. Verney. The Parade-state of the Staffordshire Regiment showed the review strength to be about 335 all told, and that of Warwickshire about 200.

The Prince and his Staff returned to Lichfield about two o'clock, and half-an-hour later joined the Duke of Sutherland and the Officers at luncheon in a pavilion erected at Yeomanry House. The Mayor, Sheriff, and Town Clerk of the City were included amongst the guests. During the afternoon the Regimental Prizes of the Staffordshire Yeomanry were competed for in Levett's Field. The Prince watched the proceedings from the Lawn of Yeomanry House, and mixed freely amongst the large and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen present. The judges were Capt. Dugdale and Captain Lovelace Stamer (16th Lancers).

In the Brigade contests Sergeant Green (4th Troop, Warwickshire Yeomanry), took First Prize in "Heads and Posts," Trooper Farmer (Staffordshire), being Second. In Tent Pegging, Sergeant Green and Trooper Foster (Warwickshire Yeomanry), divided the Prizes.

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Subsequently the Prince returned to Elmhurst Hall, but in the evening came into the City again and attended the Officers' Mess, at the George Hotel. At night a Smoking Concert arranged by the Officers for Yeomen, was held at St. James's Hall, and the Prince paid a visit and had an enthusiastic reception from the non-commissioned officers and troopers. The City was magnificently decorated, and illuminated at night. 1894

The following day the two Regiments were dismissed, the Warwickshire being conveyed by special trains to the Headquarters of the various Troops.

1895.

The Celebration of the Centenary of the Regiment at its own Headquarters took place in 1895, as the Hundredth Anniversary had been spent away from home. In view of the important event, and of the promised visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, extra exertions were made to obtain Recruits, and ensure a "turn out" which would sustain the credit of the Regiment. Upwards of 80 new Members were enrolled, and on Thursday, May 9th, the eight Troops marched into Warwick, with a return of little short of 300. The quality of the horses was exceptionally good. 1895

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1895 The Regiment was ordered to stand in Squadrons, commanded as follows:—

1st Squadron (1st and 2nd Troops).

Leader—Major ALSTON.
Troop Leaders—Major the EARL OF AYLESFORD.
Lieut. Hon. H. A. ADDERLEY.
Sergt.-Major JOHNSTON.

2nd Squadron (5th and 6th Troops).

Leader—Major BEECH.
Troop Leaders—Capt. Hon. F. D. LEIGH.
Lieut. PETRE.
Lieut. LUCAS.

3rd Squadron (3rd and 7th Troops).

Leader—Major the EARL OF WARWICK.
Troop Leaders—Lieut. R. CHARTERIS.
Lieut. ARKWRIGHT.
Lieut. Hon. A. GREVILLE.

4th Squadron.

Leader—Major BROUGHTON DUGDALE.
Troop Leaders—Capt. LOW.
Lieut. F. DUGDALE.
Lieut. HANBURY.

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Sergt. T. S. Johnston of the 2nd Troop, having attended the School of Instruction at Aldershot, was awarded a Certificate of Qualification as Assistant Instructor, under the new Yeomanry Regulations, 1893, with the Rank of Sergeant-Major, and for his energy and success was accorded the warmest congratulations of his comrades. 1895

The work done during the six days preceding the arrival of His Royal Highness, consisted of the usual Mounted Drills on the Race Course every morning, special attention being paid to Parade movements, and a general plan of attack in echelon. The afternoons were devoted to Foot Drills by each Squadron in turn, in the Castle Grounds, at which Outpost Duty, Advance and Rear Guards, and Sword and Carbine Drill were practised.

Monday the 13th was employed in Outpost Duty, by the whole Regiment, in the neighbourhood of Chesterton, for which the following "*Idea*" was issued in Orders:—

The enemy having occupied Gaydon and Harbury, the Officer in Command at Warwick despatches a Force to form a Line of Outposts and seize the G.W.R., and Report on the disposition of the enemy.

BOUNDARIES.

Bromson Hill on the right—G.W. Railway, where it crosses the Fosse Road, on the left.

All Reports to be sent in to Major Lord Hertford, in command of the Reserve at Highdown Hill Covert.

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1895 On the following day a Deputation, headed by the Mayor (the Earl of Warwick), attended at the Officers' Mess, to present an Address of Congratulation from the Mayor and Corporation to the Colonel and Officers of the Regiment, on the completion of the Centenary. After a few words of introduction by the Mayor, the following Address was read by the Town Clerk, Mr. Brabazon Campbell:—

"To the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, Commanding the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Warwick, offer to the Regiment which your Lordship has the honour to Command, our hearty congratulations on your Centenary. The Regiment was embodied at a critical time in our National History, when the threat of foreign invasion called upon all who loved this Country to prepare for its defence.

Happily the danger passed, but the knowledge that there are peaceful citizens in every county who are prepared to offer themselves for active service should the necessity again arise, has helped to ensure us tranquility at home, and enabled England to maintain her proud position among the Nations of the World, and we are satisfied that the Yeomen of Warwickshire would be among the first to respond to the call of duty. We also congratulate the Regiment that it will

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be honoured in this eventful year, by having to pass in Review before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and we have no doubt that its appearance will be such as to uphold the reputation for efficiency which has always characterized the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry. 1895

Given under our Common Seal this 13th day of May, 1895.

WARWICK, Mayor,

BRABAZON CAMPBELL, Town Clerk."

Lord Willoughby-de-Broke replied on behalf of the Regiment, saying: "He was sure the Address, which was worded in such very gratifying terms, would be handsomely framed and hung up in their Mess Room, and preserved as a very great honour to the Regiment, as long as the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry existed. He thought it was a subject for gratification that 300 civilians should be found to come there and engage in a week's drill for the love of their country, so that they might be of some use if it were in danger."

On Thursday afternoon His Royal Highness arrived, and was met at the Railway Station by the Earl of Warwick (Mayor), Lord Leigh (Lord Lieutenant), and Colonel Lord Willoughby-de-Broke.

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1895 A Guard of Honour of the Warwick and Leamington Volunteers, and twenty men from Coventry, attended, under the direction of Colonel Cooke.

The Royal carriage was escorted to the Castle by a Troop composed of Sergt.-Major and 26 men, selected from each Troop, under the command of Lieut. F. Dugdale. The appearance of the Escort was excellent, and the "turn out" of men and horses was generally admitted to be a credit to the Regiment.

The Members of the Escort were:—

Lieut. F. Dugdale (in command), 8th Troop.
Sergt.-Major C. Meates, 6th ,,
Sergeant Rollason, 5th ,,
,, Green, 4th ,,

Corporal	Lee,	4th Troop	Corporal	Neuflis,	1st Troop.
,,	Hughes,	1st ,,	,,	Dormer,	5th ,,
,,	Wyatt,	8th ,,			

Trooper	Smith	Trooper	Deane
,,	Hartland	,,	Harrison
,,	Knigzett	,,	Read
,,	Lee	,,	Burman
,,	Woodfield	,,	Haines
,,	Horton	,,	Beattie
,,	Malsbury	,,	Hanson
,,	Anderson	,,	M. Burman
,,	Scarsbrook		

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The same evening the Prince dined with the Officers at Mess, the guests including the following:—Capt. Holford and General Sir Francis Grenfell, in attendance on His Royal Highness, General Lord Roberts, General Sir Evelyn Wood, Major-General Sir Baker Russell, Lord Leigh, Lord Chesham, Col. McKean, Inspecting Officer, Col. Cooke, Lieut.-Col. Mair, Lieut.-Col. Battine, Capt. McLaren, 13th Hussars, Capt. H. Dugdale, Col. Lucas, and Mr. J. Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham. 1895

Lieut. Hon. H. A. Adderley was Orderly Officer, and after the Toast of the Queen had been duly honoured, the Colonel proposed the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who briefly responded, recalling the fact that this was the second time he had had the pleasure of meeting the Officers of the Regiment, and that he was present in fulfilment of a promise made the previous year at Lichfield, that he would endeavour to pay them a visit at their own Headquarters on this eventful occasion.

Subsequently a Smoking Concert was given by the Officers, in the Shire Hall, which was attended by the Prince, and a large party from Warwick Castle.

Friday, the 17th, was fixed for the Inspection of the Regiment by His Royal Highness. In spite of inclement weather, there was a large influx of visitors to Warwick, and

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1895 before nine o'clock a considerable number of spectators had taken up positions on the Race Course, to witness the Review.

Colonel Mair, Commanding the 6th Regimental District, made complete preparations for keeping the ground with the force at his disposal, which included, besides 40 men from the Depôt, at Budbrooke, the 2nd V.B. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, under Colonel Cooke.

The Regiment was ordered to parade in Review Order at 10-30, and was drawn up in Line of four Squadrons. Shortly before noon His Royal Highness rode on to the ground, attended by a brilliant Staff. On his right and left were Major-General Sir Baker Russell (the new Commanding Officer of the North Western Military District), and General Lord Roberts; while immediately in rear of the Prince rode Lord Leigh, as Lord Lieutenant. The Officers who followed were Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, General Sir Evelyn Wood, Brigadier-General Loyd, Col. McKean (6th Dragoons, the Inspecting Officer of Yeomanry Cavalry), Capt. Holford (the Prince's Equerry), the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lonsdale (Cumberland Yeomanry), Lord Roslyn, Lord Chesham (Col. Bucks Yeomanry), Col. Lucas (Loyal Suffolk Hussars), Lieut. M. P. Lucas (W.Y.C. Galloper to the Inspecting Officer), Capt. Mozeley (A.D.C. to the Inspecting

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Officer), Lieut. Hon. Alwyne Greville (W.Y.C. Galloper to the Prince of Wales), Capt. McLaren, Capt. Hon. Dudley Leigh (Galloper to the Lord Lieutenant). 1895

Having received the Salute, the Prince and his Staff advanced and Inspected the Line, and returned to the Saluting Point.

The Regiment then Marched Past by Squadrons, ranked past by Sections, trotted past by Squadrons and Wings, and wheeling "Troops about" galloped past by Squadrons, and wheeled into Line, facing the Saluting Point. Having performed Sword Exercise, the Regiment executed some Field Movements, concluding with a Charge across the face of the hill. Again retiring and wheeling into Line, an advance in Review Order, and Royal Salute brought the proceedings to a close.

The four Squadrons having formed "Close Column," the Officers were called to the front, and His Royal Highness addressed the Regiment in the following terms :—

"Lord Willoughby, Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Warwickshire Yeomanry, I wish to express to you the very great pleasure it gives me to inspect you here to-day, on the occasion of your Centenary; and I wish to congratulate you, Lord Willoughby, on the appearance of your Regiment.

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1895 I was very glad to see how well they marched past, trotted past, cantered past, and performed all the different evolutions.

I can only say it is most creditable, that in the short space of time you have for Drill, the Regiment should have turned out so smartly, and I express again the gratification it has given me to be present here to-day."

His Royal Highness then left the ground, attended by his Staff, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception on his return through Warwick to the Castle.

The Officers subsequently entertained the Prince and a large number of guests at Luncheon, and in the evening a Ball was given at the Shire Hall. Besides the Officers and their guests, every Trooper was allowed to be present accompanied by one friend.

His Royal Highness attended the Regimental Races on the following morning. The Officers' Challenge Cup was won by Lieut. Charteris; the Troopers' Flat Race by Sergeant McGregor's "Anarchist," ridden by Lieut. Hanbury.

In the afternoon the Prince paid a visit to Stratford-on-Avon.

The Regiment was dismissed the same day, leaving the Escort, under Lieut. F. Dugdale, to remain till Monday, to attend the departure of His Royal Highness from Warwick.

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The following official Letter was subsequently received, addressed to the General in Command of the North Western District, to be communicated to the Regiment:— 1895

WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
Oct. 18, 1895.

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is fully satisfied with the Report on this Regiment.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales inspected the Regiment and expressed his satisfaction.

All Ranks are smart and turn out well. Drill is good. H.R.H. notes the satisfactory decrease in numbers absent.

H. BORRETT,
Col. A.A.G., for I.G.A.F.

To the General Officer Commanding
North Western District,
Chester.

1896.

The three years following the Centenary were uneventful. Lord Willoughby de Broke continued in command until 1900, and the high standard of efficiency was well maintained. The annual Trainings this year and the next were 1896

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1896 held at Warwick, and Col. A. Maclean (commanding the 48th Regimental District) held his Inspection, reporting in very laudatory terms of the Regiment, and especially of the excellent quality of the horses.

1897.

1897 This year Major Lord Hertford was in temporary command, the Colonel being absent through illness. The Regiment was inspected by Colonel Dickson, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Colchester.

A Detachment of 25 N.C.Os. and men were selected from the Regiment to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in London under the command of Lieut. R. Charteris. They were billeted at the Rutland Arms, near Knightsbridge Barracks, and during the Royal Procession were drawn up on the line of route in the Mall, opposite Marlborough House. The men were subsequently entertained by Lord Hertford in Eaton Square before returning to Warwick.

1898.

1898 The Regiment assembled in Warwick Park under the command of Lord Willoughby de Broke, and was inspected by Col. Gough, C.M.G. Several changes had occurred

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amongst the Officers since 1896. Majors Lord Aylesford, Armstrong, and Broughton Dugdale, and Lieutenants Hon. H. A. Adderley, J. Arkwright, and Hon. H. A. Greville, had retired; while Major Orr-Ewing (late 16th Lancers), Lieut. Forbes (late 9th Lancers), Lieut. Paulet, and Lieut. Fordham Flower, had joined. 1898

Captain F. Dugdale was this year appointed Assistant Adjutant to the 8th Yeomanry Brigade.

1899.

The Regiment was again at Warwick this year under Lord Hertford, in the absence of the Colonel, and stood in 3 Squadrons, commanded as follows:— 1899

1ST SQUADRON
(1st, 2nd and 4th Troops)
under the command of Major Orr-Ewing.
Capt. Low.
Lieut. Hanbury.
Lieut. Forbes.
Lieut. Hon. R. G. Verney.

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1899 2ND SQUADRON
(3rd and 5th Troops)
under the command of Major Earl of Warwick.
Capt. Hon. D. Leigh.
Lieut. Charteris.
Lieut. Lucas.
Lieut. Paulet.

3RD SQUADRON
(6th and 8th Troops)
under the command of Major Beech.
Major F. Dugdale.
Capt. O. Petre.
Lieut. F. Flower.

Surgeon Lt.-Col. T. W. Bullock resigned after 36 years service, having been appointed in 1863, and was succeeded by Surgeon Capt. Roger Bullock, who was gazetted in April of this year.

The Regiment was inspected by Col. the Earl of Erroll, Assistant Adjutant General to the Inspector Gen. of Cavalry.

The outbreak of the Boer War in October and the events which followed make this one of the most memorable of the years recorded. The patriotic spirit roused at a similar time of National emergency in 1794 (referred to in the first pages

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of this book) was again revived, and in the very first month of hostilities, the War Office was approached by Lord Chesham and other Yeomanry Officers on the subject of raising a force of Yeomanry for service in South Africa. 1899

It was not however till after the disastrous week which ended in the action at Colenso that assent was given to these proposals.

The Corps to be called "The Imperial Yeomanry" was then formed by virtue of a Royal Warrant dated 24th Dec., 1899, and at the same time instructions were issued, embodying the organization and terms of service.

The Imperial Yeomanry was to consist of Battalions of 4 companies each. The Battalions to be under a Lt.-Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Veterinary Officer, and 1 Sergt.-Major.

The Establishment of each Company contained 1 Major or Captain, 4 Subalterns, 1 Col.-Sergt., 5 Sergts., 1 Farrier Sergt., 3 Shoeing Smiths, 1 Saddler, 2 Buglers, 6 Corporals, and 97 Privates; Total, 121 of all ranks.

Each Company was distinguished by a Number.

The Organization was entrusted to a Central Committee in London, composed of distinguished Yeomanry Officers, called the Imperial Yeomanry Committee. Applications for enlist-

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1899 ment were made to the Officers Commanding Yeomanry Regiments at the Headquarters of the Regiment.

The men were to be enlisted from (a) Yeomanry, (b) Volunteers, (c) Civilians, and the period of enlistment was for 1 year, or for the duration of the War; the age limit being over 20 and under 35.

Each man was required to pass a medical examination, and to qualify in riding and marksmanship according to Yeomanry standard to the satisfaction of the Officer Commanding.

The Arms supplied were the Webley Pistol, and the M.L.E. Rifle.

The First Contingent of Imperial Yeomanry, though supplied by the War Office with Arms, were entirely clothed and equipped and provided with Horses by the Central Committee or Officers commanding Yeomanry. The cost was partly met by a capitation grant of £25 per man for clothing equipment and saddlery allowed by Government, but partly also by county funds, and a central fund which reached £66,000.

No time was lost by Commanding Officers in carrying out their instructions, and before the end of the year full preparations were made for the Squadron which was to represent the Warwickshire Yeomanry in South Africa.

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OFFICERS OF THE WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY — ACTIVE SERVICE SQUADRON, JAN. 1900.

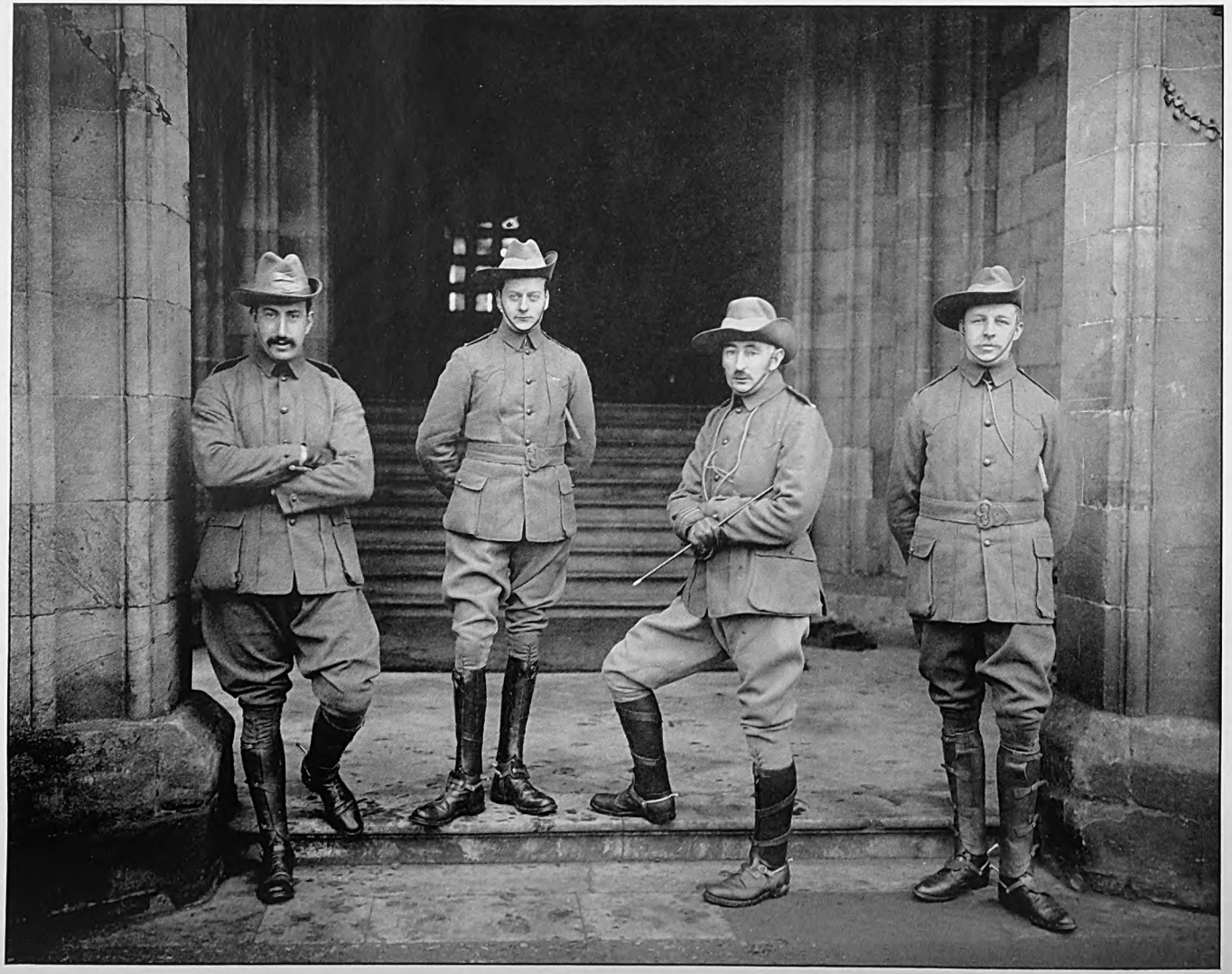

Photo by *H. J. Whitlock, Birmingham.*

LT. PAULET. LT. CHARTERIS. MAJOR ORR-EWING. LT. FLOWER.

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CHAPTER VII.

WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY SQUADRON

(5th Company, 2nd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry)

ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA,

Jan. 29th, 1900, to June 17th, 1901.

In consequence of a letter received from the Imperial Headquarters Office, London, dated Dec. 20th, 1899, Recruiting commenced at Warwick on the 1st Jan., 1900, and a Company was formed which became the 5th Company, 2nd Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, and numbered 5 Officers and 116 N.C.Os. and men. All 5 Officers and 31 of other ranks were already Members of the Regiment, and many were anxious to join in anticipation of service, so that little difficulty was found in obtaining efficient Recruits to complete the Establishment.

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1900 The following was the ROLL of the WARWICKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY as it left Warwick:—

MAJOR ORR-EWING, COMMANDING.

1ST SECTION.	2ND SECTION.	3RD SECTION.	4TH SECTION.
Lieut. Charteris.	Lieut. Forbes.	Lieut. Paulet.	Lieut. Flower.

Colour-Sergeant Smart. Quarter-Master Sergeant Hunt.

1ST SECTION.

L.-Serg. Johnson, A. G.
S.-Far. Broadish, J.
Corp. Harvey, H.
L.-Corp. Bolt, E.
L.-Corp. Unwin, F. B.
Bugler Robins, C.
Pte. Arch, A.
„ Persee, B. de.
„ Graham, A.
„ Harrison, J.
„ Holmes, H.
„ Hollick, F.
„ Ivens, E.
„ Loveitt, F.
Pte. Meredith, T.
„ Neville, R. F.
„ Neville, T.
„ Payne, H.
„ Richardson, E.
„ Stovin, F.
„ Stourton, E.
„ Toone, H.
„ Gibbs, R. F.
„ Broome, S.
„ McRae, H. D.
„ Hylton.
„ Tuke, G. H.
„ Wyllie, E. L.

2ND SECTION.

Serg. Willoughby, F. E.
Corp. Wrighton, C.
„ Moncrieffe, J.
L.-Corp. Baxter, A.
„ S. Smith Palfrey, F. U.
Pte. Andrews, F.
„ Ashley, E. P.
„ Granger, W.
„ Lane, W. F.
Pte. Marriott, R. J.
„ Martin, W.
„ Passman, A. E.
„ Reading, A. E.
„ Reid, P. J.
„ Tibbitts, W.
„ Betts, F.
„ Bottrell, W.
„ Brewster, A.

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2ND SECTION *continued.* 1900

Pte. Brownson, J.
„ Collins, W.
„ Cleaver, J.
„ Horton, J. E.
„ Hughes, G.
„ Wheildon, F.
„ Williams, H. L.
Pte. Willmer, F.
„ Stonehouse.
„ Wynn, G.
„ Taylor, W. F.
„ Walker, G.
Cook Whitehouse, W. H.

3RD SECTION.

Serg. Chichester, A. E.
Corp. Wright, A.
„ Dawson, G.
L.-Corp. Brawn, W. P.
„ Deacon, J.
Shoe.-S. Holloway, C. J.
Cook Carter, E.
Pte. Betterton, H.
„ Bewley, H.
„ Blair, C.
„ Briscoe, A.
„ Daulman, H.
„ Done, H.
„ Golby, J.
Pte. Grimes, R.
„ Horobin, F.
„ Hunt, W.
„ Mitchell, A.
„ Tyler, A.
„ Walby, A.
„ Landy, J. J.
„ Moore, J.
„ Whitehead.
„ Porter, R.
„ Page.
„ Johnson, G.
„ Lea, C.
„ Nurse, R.

4TH SECTION.

L.-Serg. Green, W.
„ Cook, G.
L.-Corp. Spencer, J.
„ Kingzett, E. A.
Shoe.-S. Smith.
Pte. Baldwyn, B.
„ Bannister, C. J.
„ Bannister, J. J.
„ Bullock, A. T.
„ Carter, S.
„ Chesshire, S. A.
„ Crooke, C. H.
„ Hancox, W.
„ Harris, R. C.
Pte. Hill, H. R.
„ Lilwall, B. G.
„ Parkes, R. A.
„ Peach, C. K,
„ Seymour, R. G.
„ Timms, G.
„ Tucker, W.
„ Valintine, R.
„ Wilkinson, L.
„ Hopkins, J. C.
„ Moore, C.
„ Mason, H. T.
„ Read, W.
„ Wood, W.

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1900 the Warwickshire Yeomanry having rested their horses, started to join the column on the 27th. It was proposed to make 2 days' march of the 43 miles to Kheis, and 22 were covered to Ezelfootpan, where arrangements were made to bivouac for the night. At 5 p.m. however, 2 orderlies arrived with despatches from Col. Adye for Major Orr-Ewing, stating that the rebel laager had been located, and that he proposed to attack it on the following morning, and the Warwickshire Yeomanry were to join him that evening.

The Squadron moved off, with only half an hour's daylight, and 23 miles march before them. The road was very heavy, and the guides lost the track in the dark, the mistake not being discovered till 11-15 p.m. and in conesquence the Squadron missed Col. Adye's camp by about a mile, having marched 12 miles too far down the river.

The horses were dead beat, having done 35 miles in the day, so they had to bivouac on the spot for the night. and next morning proceeded to join the column 12 miles away. About 2 miles short of their destination, a cloud of dust was seen near the south bank of the river, and soon guns appeared moving at a sharp trot. Lieut. Forbes who had galloped to Col. Adye with a despatch announcing the approach of the squadron sent back word that the 44th Battery was moving into action and that the Warwickshires were to form their escort. At once they were off to join the guns and into their first engagement with the enemy.

The Battery came into action on a small kopje, the Yeomanry occupying a slight hollow on the right. After a few rounds from the guns, the Warwicks were ordered to advance a mile further down the river and hold a ford known as Kheis Drift. Dismounting, they held a high bank on the river in excellent cover. A narrow cutting through the trees led down to the drift, which ran straight across the river to a large

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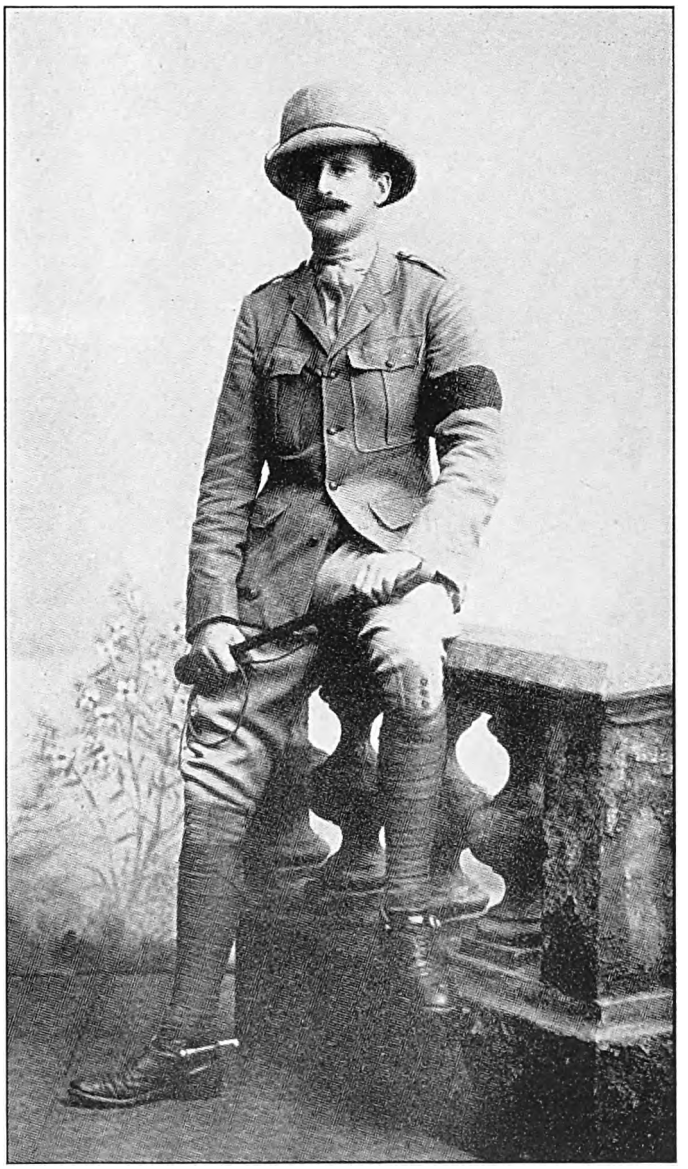

LT. J. S. FORBES.
(Who joined the Squadron at Capetown).

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island a quarter of a mile long, well wooded and of sufficient height to entirely shut out of view the opposite bank. The distance to the island was about 150 yards, the stream was running strong, and the water about 5 feet deep in places. The river being low, 20 yards of rough stones lay bare on the near side, immediately below the opening through the trees. 1900

The men having taken up their position, Major Orr-Ewing, Lieut. Paulet, and Sergt.-Major Smart walked out on to the stones to examine the position. They were immediately fired on, but fortunately none of the bullets took effect. It was obvious that the rebels were in force on the island, and about 11 o'clock a patrol of the Warwicks were ordered to cross the drift with the view of subsequently putting the whole squadron over the river.

Lieut. Forbes and Corporal Baxter volunteered to try the drift and both mounted ready to start. They galloped down the bank and were immediately exposed to the rebel fire, but crossed the stones, and were soon some distance out in the river. Volleys were fired into the island to check if possible the enemy's fire, but in spite of this bullets could be seen splashing in the water round the two men. Both seemed to bear charmed lives, until about 10 yards from the island their horses were shot almost simultaneously, and the riders were struggling in the water. They were compelled to return, and Lieut. Forbes fell twice, but although wounded gained the bank safely 40 yards below the drift. Corporal Baxter was less fortunate, being wounded in mid stream, and although he managed to wade into shallow water, he was again severely hit and unable to move.

Seeing his perilous position, Major Orr-Ewing, Sergt. Moncrieffe, Lance Corp. Walker, and Private Ashley rushed out across the stones to Baxter's assistance. The enemy's fire was redoubled but they managed

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1900 to reach the wounded man, and carried him out of the water. Just at the water's edge however all four of the rescue party fell wounded.

Lieut. Faulet, Surgeon-Capt. Dunn, Lance-Corp. Palfrey and Private Toone then went out to rescue Major Orr-Ewing, and although all had narrow escapes, their efforts were successful. Surgeon Dunn was wounded on reaching Major Orr-Ewing, but was able to reach the bank with the assistance of Corp. Palfrey, and the other two were left to carry him in. Privates Neville, Reid and Stovin were all severely wounded in attempting to assist their comrades under fire, and Private F. Lane was killed. Sergt.-Maj. Smart had his helmet shot through while giving water to one of the wounded, and it was then decided to stop further exposure for rendering assistance.

To the great sorrow of all, it was found Major Orr-Ewing's wound was fatal before he was rescued. It was truly said of him "He lived for his men, and it was to help a comrade he died."

Throughout the afternoon the rebels continued to fire on the wounded as they lay exposed, and it was not till 5-30 p.m., after the enemy surrendered, that all could be attended to. Lieut. Forbes was promoted to the rank of Captain and took command of the Squadron. Sergt. J. Moncrieffe and Quartermaster-Sergt. Hunt were promoted to Lieutenants, and Private Walker to the rank of Lance-Sergeant; and Corp. Palfrey was later on awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his gallantry displayed on this occasion.

While the Yeomanry were thus busily engaged, Col. Adye with the Gloucester M. I., Nesbitt's Horse, and the Lancashire Yeomanry under cover of the Artillery crossed the river higher up at Tesebe Drift, and attacked and surrounded the enemy's laager. The Boers at

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first offered a determined resistance under the leadership of a foreigner named Hermann, who was killed, but finally broke and fled, abandoning their laager and all it contained, including about 30,000 rounds of ammunition, baggage wagons, and a large number of cattle and live stock, besides 100 women and children, and several prisoners. 1900

Many of the rebels on the island surrendered, and the rest escaped.

*The Official Account of the war gives the total losses to Adye's force in the attack on the laager and at the drift as 3 officers and 5 other ranks killed ; and 3 officers and 14 other ranks wounded ; and the result of this action was that the whole of the Orange River was for the time being free from rebellion.

All the wounded did well, except Corp. Baxter, who succumbed to his wounds the night after the battle.

Lance-Corp. Unwin, who attended the wounded under fire, and afterwards in Hospital, was subsequently rewarded by a Commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps as Surgeon-Lieutenant.

The Squadron remained in the neighbourhood of Kheis till June 13th, employed in patrol duty and escort of prisoners to Prieska, and then moved to Brandboom Camp near Kheis with the 44th Battery R.A., the 32nd Nesbitts, and the Gloucesters. The wounded were sent back to Deelfontein, and Lieut. Charteris also had to return to the same place sick, subsequently being invalided home.

The 2nd Troop under Lieut. Paulet took the prisoners to Drachoender, to which place the Squadron moved on June 29, and

* Official Hist. of the War. Vol. III., p. 25.

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1900 thence to Prieska, which they reached on the 4th July. Here to the delight of all they were joined by Lieut. Flower, who after repeated efforts had succeeded in getting himself discharged from the Base Hospital at Capetown in time to rejoin the Squadron before moving north.

Writing from the Camp near Prieska on July 8th, 1900, Lieut. Flower said :—" We have just received orders to proceed immediately to Kroonstad. The other Squadrons are annoyed that we should be selected; but our men are in great glee at the prospect of being in the middle of things. We start at daybreak from De Aar, a long march, as it will be with bullock wagons, which move slowly. We entrain at De Aar for the north. We have heard no news for a fortnight, but conclude there is further trouble in the Free State, and they can't get on without us. Everybody will be glad to leave this district after 4 months' occupation."*

Thus commenced the second stage of the events in which the Warwickshire Yeomanry were concerned, which alas ended in the loss of the gallant young Officer who wrote these lines.

The Squadron left Prieska on July 14th, and escorted the Convoy to De Aar. Thence on the 20th they entrained for Pretoria, where they arrived on July 28th, having been delayed 2 days at Kroonstad by De Wet blowing up the line near that place. After camping 2 days on the Racecourse at Pretoria, orders were received to march to Eerstefabrieken, 15 miles away on the Delagoa Bay line, and thence to patrol the railway; detachments under sergeants being stationed at Pienaar's Poort (4 miles) and at Van der Merve (8 miles).

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*Letter from Lieut. Fordham Flower to Col. Frank Dugdale.

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On August 2nd the 2nd Troop under Lieut. Hunt proceeded to 1900
Elands River Station, 15 miles further east to guard the line, and patrols were continually in touch with the enemy.

General Paget, acting in conjunction with Baden Bowell, who was at Commando Nek, with the object of intercepting a movement of the Free Staters, moved part of his command to Waterval on Aug. 18th, and was proceeding to Hamanskraal in order to secure the railway line.

Captain Forbes left Eerstefabrieken and joined Paget's brigade at Waterval, leaving the 2nd Troop at Elands River.

On the march to Hamanskraal, the force engaged the enemy, which proved to be the rear-guard of the party which Paget had driven from Kameel Drift Kopjes on the 17th, and had been following since daybreak, and they were trying to outflank the advancing troops. They were repulsed by the 2nd Wiltshires, and the 5th and 49th companies of Imperial Yeomanry, with the loss of 1 officer and 1 man killed and 7 wounded.

The engagement was fought on Aug. 20th, and the Warwicks were the advanced scouts. Lieut. Flower was the only officer killed, and his death the only casualty sustained by the Squadron, although the men were often within 100 yards of the enemy.

The events of that day are well described by Mr. Sidney Carter, who was then serving with the Warwickshire Yeomanry, and furnished these particulars on his return home invalided shortly after :—

" We were advanced party to the column that day and had orders to scout on the right flank over very difficult country so covered with bushes and rocks that you could not see ten yards in front of you. When the Boers opened fire we had orders to hold them till the Infantry came

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1900 up. Lieut. Flower who was in command of the 4th Troop, dismounted us and sent the horses back out of the firing line, and advanced by rushes of 20 to 40 yards at the head of his men. When the enemy saw us advancing, their fire slackened, and Lieut. Flower rose to have a look round, when a bullet struck him in the back, fired from the left flank. Medical assistance was procured by Jim Bannister, at great risk to his life, and the wounded officer was conveyed to the temporary Hospital, but died before it was reached."

The few concluding words of Mr. Carter's narrative well express the feelings of the comrades of this gallant officer, whose loss they mourned :— " He died faithful to his men. He always got us food and bread, and if any of his men wanted money they had only to ask him for some. No words are too good for him. We buried him under a large tree at midnight, and many were the tears that were shed."

After this event the Column advanced north to Pienaars River, and thence to Warmbad and Nylstroom, the furthest point yet reached in this direction.

The Brigade were here attacked in force, and after a heavy engagement fell back on Pienaars River about 30 miles north of Pretoria where a strong force of infantry and guns held the position without trouble.

From this place the Squadron made several treks with a Column under General Paget going west through Jericho, back to Waterval, then east to Wagon Drift and Rhenoster Kop, and had frequent brushes with the enemy, returning about Oct. 15th to Pienaars River.

Meanwhile the 2nd Troop which had been left at Elands River Station, furnished detachments for Van der Merwe and Piennaars Poort to replace those withdrawn by Capt. Forbes. The Troop remained there till Oct. 21st and were in continual touch with the enemy.

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On one occasion (Sep. 22nd) Elands River Station was attacked by Erasmus with two 15 pounders and two Pom Poms and a strong force of cavalry. After a 4 hours fight the enemy withdrew, and although a heavy shell fire had been kept up continuously, the casualties were light, the Warwicks suffering no losses. 1900

The 2nd Troop entrained for Pienaars River via Pretoria, and on the 27th Oct. once more joined Capt. Forbes and the rest of the squadron.

The Troops were now distinguished by letters instead of numerals; the "A" Troop was led by Lieut. Onslow Gibb, a Warwickshire man, "B" Troop by Lieut. Paulet, and "C" Troop (late 2nd) by Lieut. Hunt.

On Oct. 27th, the Force under General Paget's command included 2 Batteries of Artillery (38th and 7th), 2 5in. guns, 1st Batt. Scots Guards, and the Cavalry under Colonel Hickman, which comprised the 5th Warwicks, 49th Montgomery, 66th Yorks, while General Plumer commanded the Australian Bushmen, and the British South Africa Police.

A converging march on Jericho of 3 columns from Pienaars River, Hamaaskraal, and Waterval was made to clear up the district. On the way Hickman's Column, with the loss of one man, captured 54 prisoners, 18 wagons, and 3,500 cattle. As it was ascertained that Botha and De Wet were attempting to join forces, the Commander in Chief ordered Paget to Rustenberg, and the column crossed the Hex River, and reached Rustenberg, being joined by the Infantry on October 31st.

Leaving Rustenberg on Nov. 1st, the column marched north-west, camping at Magato Pass, and the following morning crossed into the valley of the Selous river. The enemy were in position on some parallel ridges 2 miles west of the river. After severe fighting most of the day, the position was carried by detachments of the Warwickshire and Yorkshire Yeomanry, and the British South Africa Police.

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1900 Private Martin was killed in this action, shot through the body ; Capt. Forbes had a lucky escape, having a bullet through his coat ; and Corp. Hughes had his cheek grazed by a bullet.

The Column started on their return to Rustenberg next day, marching through Hartebeestefontein and Bulhoek, again crossing the Magaliesburg. The latter part of this march was very wet, making heavy work for the guns and baggage, and the troops were in constant touch with the enemy, although without any serious engagement.

Reaching Rustenberg on Nov. 10th, the Column remained there till the 13th, and then marched once more east for Pretoria, camping opposite Olifants Nek of De Wet fame. The Warwicks acted as flankers to the guns crossing the Magliesberg Range at Commando Nek, and camped for a few days at Reitfontein on the Crocodile River, where clothes, horses and stores were replenished, and Lieut. Hunt had to go into hospital sick.

The Column continued the march for Pretoria on Nov. 20th, and, after passing Eerstefabrieken had a heavy engagement at Rhenoster Kop which lasted till night, both sides losing heavily. General Lyttelton came up next day from Middleberg, only to find the enemy had cleared in the night.

The killed and wounded numbered about 100 ; the Warwicks on the flank missed the brunt of the fight, but the New Zealanders and the West Ridings suffered severely, Col. Lloyd being among the killed.

After this the Column trekked by easy stages to Waterval, north of Pretoria.

Here a week was spent in camp, and on Dec. 26th Lieut. Hunt and others rejoined from Pretoria hospitals.

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On Dec. 30th a move was made, marching north to Hamanskraal, and thence west through Zoutpan to Jericho, once more over the Crocodile and Hex rivers. A forced night march was then made without baggage to Boschpoort pass, in the Zwart Mountain, to intercept a commando, but the force failed to come in touch with the enemy, and retraced its steps. 1900

The column here broke up, the General taking the guns and infantry to Commando Nek, while the Warwicks and the 66th Yorks returned to Jericho, meeting with great difficulties in crossing the Crocodile River, which had risen considerably since the previous crossing.

On arrival at Jericho, the Yorks went to Pienaars River, and the Warwicks to Waterval via Zoutpan, each taking a string of Boer families by the way.

On January 10th, 1901, the Warwicks were ordered by wire from Col. Hickman to rejoin the column by forced marches at Reitfontein, about 40 miles away, and in half an hour were on the march, camping on the way at Wonderboom. They reached their destination at 7 p.m. on the following day, after a very hard march.

Orders were then given for all mounted troops to parade with 2 days supplies (cape carts only), which meant only a rug to sleep in. The march occupied 5 days instead of 2 through a wild country, and consequently supplies were scarce.

During the march only a little fighting took place, a rear guard action one day, and sniping all the time, but several hundred heads of cattle were taken, and a few wagons, which were burnt.

Pretoria was reached via Quagga Pass on January 14th, and the troops camped there for several days, the transport arriving in the meantime.

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1901 Captain Forbes left to take command of an Imperial Yeomanry Regiment at Krugers Dorp, and Capt. Craddock, of the 66th Yorks., took over the Regiment, which comprised the 66th Yorks., the 63rd Wilts., and the 5th Warwicks.

Colonel Hickman paraded all the mounted troops that he had commanded for some months and wished them good-bye and God speed, on his leaving for another command in the Orange River Colony.

The Yeomanry now became part of General Plumer's mounted force, in General Paget's Brigade.

The ranks were supplemented by about 10 men before moving, and Lieut. Paulet, Lieut. Gibbs, and Surg.-Capt. Dunn went into hospital sick, leaving Lieut. Hunt in charge of the Squadron.

On January 21st, 1901, the column started east on a fresh trek, passing through Eerste Fabrieken, Elands River, where the Warwicks were so long. Next day they reached Bronkhurst Spruit, and here were strengthened by a Squadron of Bushmen, 2 Naval 5 inch guns and half a section of the 38th Battery escorting a huge convoy. The column was 4 miles long, consisting of 100 ox wagons, an engineers train, and a field hospital. The Warwicks were the rear guard, and on reaching the Wilge River came into touch with the Boers, fighting a rear guard action for many miles until free of the Kopjes, a very long and weary march, getting into camp at 11-15 p.m. Here all orders were cancelled and instead of Belfast and Ermelo the whole of the Brigade began entraining for the south, en route for Naawupoort, Cape Colony, for what turned out to be the famous De Wet hunt. Three-and-a-half days were spent on the journey, and it took 70 trains to bring the Brigade down. For a week everyone was working at high pressure, until the different units were all ready once more for active service.

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On February 10th the Warwicks had the honour of being selected as body guard to General Paget, and awaited the General's orders after seeing all the other troops off, moving next day to Hanover Road as escort to the General's baggage and two field hospitals. The General had three columns under him each 1,000 to 2,000 strong, with guns under General Plumer, Colonel Hickman, and Colonel Bethune respectively. Starting for Phillipstown, two days trek in bad weather with no shelter (as only light baggage was the order) everyone was wet to the skin, and the going was so bad for transport that General Paget sent the 5th on to establish connection with Phillipstown. 1901

Captain Forbes was again with the Force under Col. Hickman as Provost Marshal and Head of Intelligence, and news reached the camp that Capt. Paulet had left hospital and was on Lord Chesham's staff at Pretoria.

General Plumer was reported to be in touch with De Wet, and all were eager to be in the fighting. With the 5th Warwicks as his escort, the General had accomplished 7 miles on the road to Houtkraal, and hurrying on reached the destination some hours in advance of the column.

On arrival at De Aar the place was found to be occupied by several Columns, General Kitchener directing the whole. The Squadron remained there a week, making many journeys with the General, sometimes in parties of 8 or 10 men, at other times with the whole squadron.

On March 1st, the Squadron entrained at De Aar for Naauwpoort, and next day for Springfontein, where they detrained. The object in view was to intercept De Wet before he crossed the river, but this he succeeded in doing at Zand Drift, although he lost many men by drowning, and all his baggage.

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1901 Again proceeding by train for Edenberg the Squadron was ordered by General Paget to escort a section of Engineers to Jagersfontein (about 31 miles) to repair the telegraph, and restore communication with Gen. Plumer and Col. Bethune. Next day they returned, resting about 6 p.m. at Kromellenboog Spruit. Having orders to be in that night they started on a night march at 8 p.m.

The 5th Warwicks were the advanced guard, and the march was difficult owing to the darkness. Lieut. Hunt led with 8 men, and Sergt. Bewley with 4 men, on either flank in extended order.

As they approached a farm near the crossing of a spruit they were fired on, and for a moment all was confusion, but the main body formed up on hearing the firing and drove the Boers off.

The dead and wounded lay on the ground all night, and in the morning it was found two were killed ; Grimes and Timms ; 3 severely wounded ; Reading, Grainger, and Browne ; and 2 slightly ; Lieut. Hunt, and Private Page ; 9 horses were killed and many injured.

Help came from Edenberg with ambulance and doctors, and a painful return march ensued of 12 miles. The dead were buried in the cemetery ; the wounded were left in hospital, and the column marched next day to Bloemfontein, where they remained in camp for some time.

All who had been engaged in the De Wet hunt were concentrated at this point. General Paget returned to England, and the Bodyguard Mission ended. General Plumer started north for Pretoria.

On the 19th of March, Major Craddock with the 63rd and 66th came in and took over the 5th, restoring the old Regiment again ; and on the 25th March they entrained to Edenberg for a fresh trek under Colonel

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Haig. The force was divided into 2 columns under Colonel Byng and Colonel Williams, the 5th Warwicks being with Colonel Byng. 1901

They marched through Reitfontein to Smithfield, and camped 3 miles beyond. A series of rear guard actions continued all day in the direction of the Caledon River, and the Yeomanry were employed in reconnoitring.

On the 26th the enemy were engaged, and Corporal Spencer was wounded in the thigh, another man in the knee, and 3 horses were killed.

Next day the march was continued for Oliverskloof drift, and a halt was made, taking up a position near a river under a kopje.

The Boers opened fire from the further side of the river, and Major Craddock, finding the position untenable, struck camp at 2-45, and got two hours start before the enemy discovered we had left.

On the march the Warwicks were the Advance Guard, the Yorks with the Transport, and the Wiltshires acted as Rearguard. The enemy were on the far bank of the river, following the column on flank and rear, and after leaving the course of the river the Wilts. had several casualties and some horses hit, but on the rejoining of the rest of the column, the enemy discontinued the attack.

After two days march Bethulie was reached, and here a contingent of Warwick Volunteers had arrived, and amongst them many friends. The following morning the Column resumed their journey, and a few days later arrived at Smithfield.

On April 7th Colonel Haig left to take over another column, and Colonel Williams assumed the command of the force, and continued the march in a northerly direction towards Wepener, the Yeomanry scouting in advance.

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1901 Coming up with the Boers, who were covering the retirement of their wagons, a running fight ensued for miles, but as the advancing force closed in upon them, they beat a hasty retreat, leaving much of the contents of their wagons on the way. The strength of the enemy was about 500, and was part of Kritzinger's force.

The Column arrived at Jammersberg Pont on the Caledon River, about 2 miles from Wepener, and camped there for a week.

On April 15th they marched south again, through Wepener and Worksop, on the way to Rouxville, and had many hours' fighting; but turning northwards once more, they camped at Jammersberg on the same ground, and on April 19th were marching back towards Smithfield, collecting large numbers of stock on the way.

Two days later, on the 21st, the enemy were engaged, the Yeomanry acting as right flankers to the Column, with an extended front of 2 miles. The South African Light Horse came up with a pom pom, and drove the enemy from ridge to ridge, and in a few hours they were seen galloping away in large numbers over the plain, the guns doing fair execution.

On April 25th Lieut.-Col. Forbes arrived in command of the New Yeomanry,—Capt. Paulet and 3 Officers and 140 men for the Warwicks, and about the same number for the 63rd Wilts and the 66th Yorks. Major Craddock left for home.

Once more, on April 26th, a new Trek was started north-east towards Wepener, crossing the Caledon River at Bastard's Drift, about 10 miles below Jammersberg Pont. The river was both wide and deep at this point, and it took from 7 a.m. till 2-30 p.m. to cross.

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No less than 6 parallel Columns were now on the march, clearing the whole country between the Caledon River and the Basutoland border, the Cavalry scouring the district as far as Rouxville, which was reached on May 5th. 1901

The 2 Columns, under Col. Williams and Col. Byng, had orders to proceed to Springfontein and Priors Siding with all speed, which was done in 3 days (75 miles), the route being over Coomassie Bridge, through Smithfield and Bethulie. Very little fighting took place on the way and the force reached Priors Siding on the 7th of May, 1901, and there received the welcome order for Home.

102 Yeomanry, including 35 of the 5th Warwicks, 37 of the 66th Yorks, and 30 men of the 63rd Wilts, left Priors Siding on the 9th of May by train for Springfontein, where they remained in camp till May 12th, and then entrained for Worcester, to await orders for Cape Town. Three days journey brought them to Worcester, where they camped for the last time, Lieut. Hunt proceeding to Cape Town with the Quarter-masters to get the pay sheets into order. On May 25th, the Warwickshire Yeomanry embarked on the "Tintagel Castle" for home, the strength of the Squadron being 2 Officers (Capt. Paulet and Lieut. Hunt) and 39 men.

The voyage was without incident, and Southampton was reached on the evening of June 16th, 1901, after an absence of 1½ years. The following morning the Squadron proceeded by special train to Warwick, arriving about 1 o'clock, and were received by Colonel the Marquis of Hertford, and all the Officers and men of the Regiment, who escorted them to the Market Place.

They were accorded a Public Reception by the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Leigh), the Mayor (Mr. Glover) and the Corporation of Warwick, and after Addresses of Welcome, attended a Thanksgiving Service in St. Mary's Church, followed by a Luncheon given by the Officers of the Regiment.

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1901 The foregoing brief outline of events in South Africa was mainly compiled for the Diary of the late Lieut. M. Hunt, lent by him for the purpose shortly before his death, and supplemented by extracts from the Diary and letters of the late Lieut. F. Flower. Space would not allow of much detail of the various engagements, or the hardships cheerfully endured in the long and weary marches, but the general accuracy of the account can be depended on from its careful supervision by Capt. Paulet, who was present with the Squadron throughout the entire period. The Narrative, however, will sufficiently place on record how Officers and Men of the Squadron which left Warwick in January, 1900, did their duty in the service of their Country with credit to the Regiment.

The Casualty List appended shows the losses sustained in the Squadron :—

Of the five OFFICERS who went out two were killed in action, viz., Major Orr-Ewing and Lieut. Flower.

RANK AND FILE :—

KILLED IN ACTION—Ptes. A. Baxter, W. Lane, W. Martin, G. Timms, and R. Grimes.

WOUNDED IN ACTION—Ptes. A. Reading, E. Ashley, G. Walker, F. Stovin, P. Reid, and T. Neville.

DIED OF ENTERIC—Ptes. R. Gibbs, H. Toone, W. Tibbitts, E. Bolt, and B. Baldwyn.

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The Chapter would be incomplete without referring to the Official evidence given two years later, after the close of the war, on the excellent service rendered by the first S. African Contingent. 1901

In the Report of the Royal Commission on the War in South Africa, published in 1903, several Officers who had seen the work of the Imperial Yeomanry in the field, spoke of them with special reference to the men of the first and best contingent.

Lord Methuen said that: "The Yeomanry gained in military knowledge to a surprising extent during the campaign. They bought their experience rather expensively at first, but I could place implicit reliance in them after a short time. This good result was due to their individual intelligence, and the confidence they with justice placed in the leading of many of their officers. The first Yeomanry had the great advantage of having men in the county whom they knew, and therefore there was a thorough county esprit de corps."

Major Wyndham Knight, who was Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-Gen. for Imperial Yeomanry in S. Africa, spoke in similar terms:—

"The first contingent," he said, "consisted almost entirely of men superior to the classes ordinarily enlisted. Their general physique was also excellent and far above that of the Regular Army."*

*Report of the Royal Commission. Sec. 130, 131.

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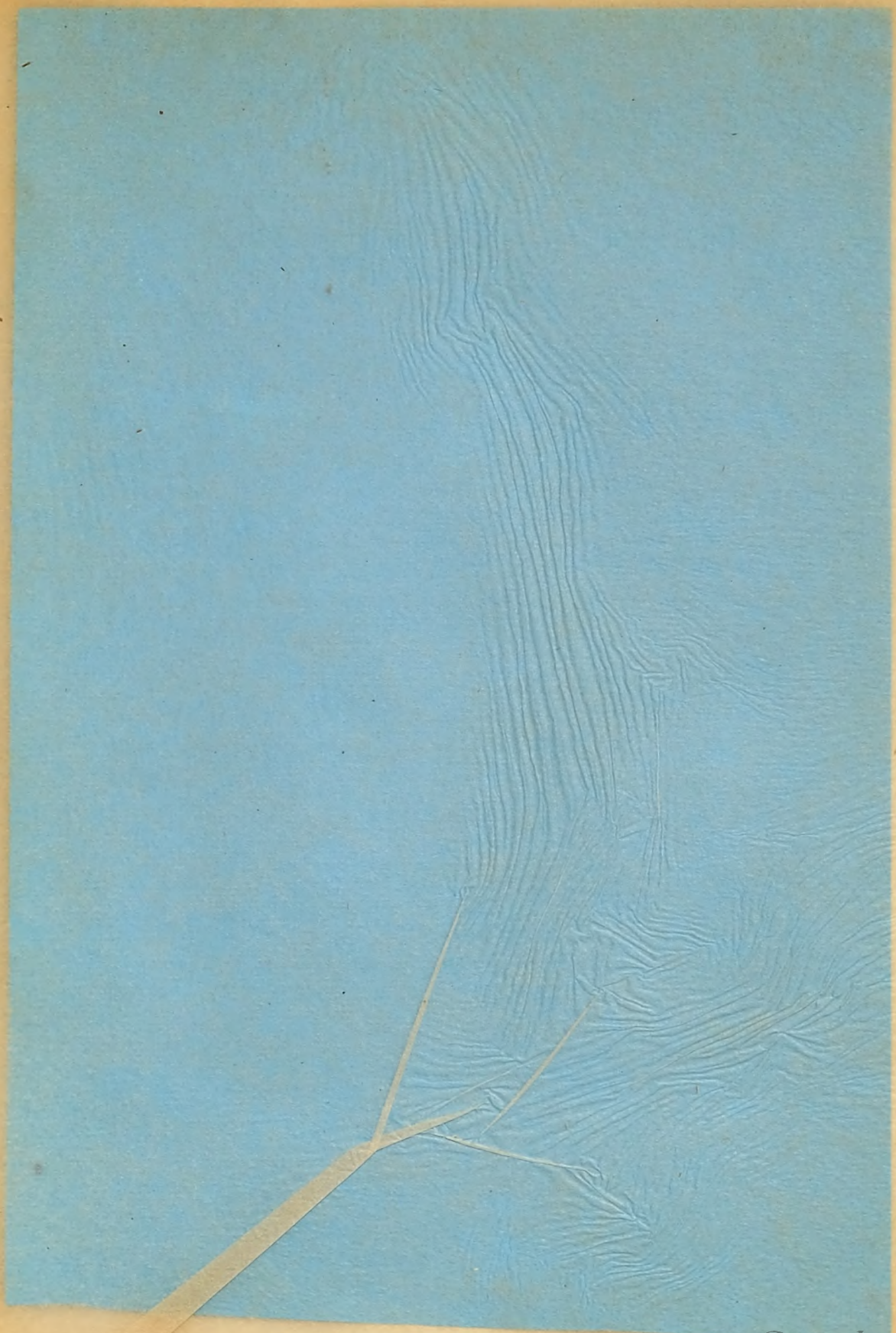
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CHAPTER VIII.

(1900—1905.)

Colonel—THE MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

1900.

The Regiment went into Camp in Allesley Park in June under the command of the Marquis of Hertford, who was gazetted Colonel 5th Sept. of this year in succession to Lord Willoughby de Broke. 1900

Capt. R. C. Stephen, 14th Hussars, succeeded Capt. Stamer as Adjutant to the 8th Brigade, having been gazetted in Sept., 1899; and Capt. Alston was appointed Major in the same month.

Col. Hon. R. Lawley, 7th Hussars, inspected the Regiment on June 20th.

In Regimental Orders the Commanding Officer (Lord Hertford) expressed his gratification at the patriotic manner in which all ranks responded to the call to arms in December last to reinforce the Field Force in South Africa.

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1900 The Government required a special Training for a longer period than usual this year, and offered a special allowance of £5 per man on conditions of efficiency, and completing 14 days in camp, undergoing a special course of musketry and supplying a serviceable horse.

The Scheme for Mobilization provided that, on the Regiment being ordered to mobilize, every N.C.O. and man should be warned personally or by wire by his Squadron Sergt.-Major of the fact, and full directions were given to every man for dress, equipment and rations required.

The different Troops were allotted places of Assembly as follows:—

1st Squadron—
1st Troop at Coventry.
2nd Troop at Cave's Repository, Birmingham.

2nd Squadron—
4th Troop at Wellesbourne.
5th Troop at Leamington.
6th Troop at Brandon.

3rd Squadron—
3rd Troop at Warwick Race Course.
7th Troop at ditto
8th Troop at Snitterfield.

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In 1902 the 7th Troop was merged in the 3rd, and formed the 3rd Squadron; and the 8th Troop, which under Capt. F. Dugdale had risen to the strongest Troop in the record of the Regiment, became the 4th or "D" Squadron. 1900

1901.

The lamented death of Queen Victoria occurred in January of this year, and a great honour was paid to the County and the Regiment by the selection of the Warwickshire Yeomanry to take a prominent place in the Funeral Procession on Feb. 2nd. 1901

Although the Order was unexpected, and short notice given, 60 picked men and horses were carefully chosen, some from each Troop, and were conveyed by train to London on Feb. 1st under the command of Col. Lord Hertford and Major R. J. Beech. They were hospitably entertained at Regent's Park Barracks by Col. Sir A. Neald, 2nd Life Guards, and on the following day took part in the Procession as the only Yeomanry Contingent. After arrival at Paddington Station with the Funeral Cortege, they returned to Regent's Park Barracks and subsequently re-entrained for Warwick.

The Regiment assembled in Warwick Park in May under the command of Col. the Marquis of Hertford, and was

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1901 inspected by Col. E. R. Courtenay, Chief Staff Officer of the N.W. District.

Major W. Alston resigned after 35 years' service, and was succeeded by Major the Earl of Warwick, gazetted 27th March, 1901.

Orders were issued for change in the Uniform for Service dress to Khaki, 3 years being given for its adoption. It consisted of Slouch Hat, Khaki Serge Norfolk Jacket, Corduroy Pants, Puttie Gaiters, Lace Boots and Spurs. The Warwick Troop under Lieut. Charteris appeared for the first time in the new equipment.

New Long Rifles were adopted in the place of the old Carbine, and Swords were discontinued.

Col. Courtenay complimented the Regiment in his report, and said he considered it the best he had inspected.

Quartermaster Fairbrother of Avon Dassett resigned after 48 years of continuous service.

In September an interesting ceremony was performed at the County Hall, when War Medals were distributed by Lord Leigh to Lieut. Paulet and other Members of the S. African Contingent. A Guard of Honour attended under Major Beech, Capt. Hanbury, Lieuts. Richardson, Phillips, and Lakin.

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The following were in addition mentioned by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Roberts) for special and meritorious service in South Africa:— 1901

Capt. Forbes, Lieut. Paulet, Sergt. James, Corp. Moncrieff, Lance-Corp. Walker, Corp. Palfrey, Troopers E. Ashley, A. Eden, J. Dunne, Neville, Parker, F. Stovin, P. Reid, and Stevenson.

1902.

The Camp was in Warwick Park, and the Regiment was in full strength. Col. Courtenay was again the Inspecting Officer, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Camp. Capt. Stephen was appointed Adjutant to the Regiment for the remainder of his term on re-organization; the Brigade system having been abandoned. Lieut.-Col. Forbes was seconded for service on Lord Chesham's Staff. 1902

At Church Parade on June 1st a Memorial Window was unveiled in St. Mary's Church to the memory of Major Orr-Ewing, Lieut. Fordham Flower, and the Men of the Regiment who fell at the front in the South African War, belonging to the 1st Contingent of Imperial Yeomanry.

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1902 A Detachment of the Regiment attended the Coronation of King Edward VII., the ceremony being postponed to Aug. 9th, owing to the illness of the King. Lieut. R. A. Richardson was in charge of the Contingent which consisted of the the following N.C.Os.:—

Qr-Master E. Rollason, Corporals Bullpitt, Stiff, Golbourne, W. Emery, Heden, Lewis, and Lees.

The men and horses were trained to London on the previous day, and billeted in Knightsbridge. On the morning of the 9th the Contingent paraded in Hyde Park and were marched to the Mall, and drawn up on the Line of Route near Marlborough House, 2nd in precedence from the right of Yeomanry Regiments, the Wiltshire as senior being first. After the Ceremony they were entertained by Lord Hertford at Eaton Square, and returned by Train to Warwick.

1903.

1903 The Regiment mustered, in strength equal to that of the previous year, in Warwick Park under Lord Hertford, with Major the Earl of Warwick second in command, and the Camp was visited by Major General Baden Powell, who expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of men and horses.

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The Official Inspection followed on the second Wednesday by Col. E. R. Courtenay, Gen. Staff Officer, and on Thursday by Major General Hallam Parr, commanding the N.W. District. 1903

The Establishment of the Regiment was now 24 Officers, including 1 Hon. Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 5 Majors, 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 8 2nd Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Quartermaster, and 442 N.C.Os. and Men.

Lieut. M. P. Lucas retired in May, 1902, with the Rank of Captain. Lieut. Forbes (Hon. Lieut. Col.) resigned his Commission 7 January, 1903, and Mr. O. G. Hills succeeded Vet. Lieut. Horton as Vet. Surgeon in July, 1903.

1904.

This year the Camp was in Ragley Park in May, Col. Lord Hertford in command. The Inspection was held on June 1st by Col. Courtenay. A Maxim Gun was supplied to the Regiment for the first time, and on May 27th a Scheme of Reconnaissance was carried out in the neighbourhood of Feckenham in conjunction with the Worcestershire Yeomanry, who were in camp at Westwood Park. 1904

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1904 During the Training a Presentation was made by the Earl of Warwick to Squadron Serg. Major J. H. Davies of a massive silver cup from the Officers and Men of the 3rd Warwick Troop on his retirement after 21 years' service.

1905.

1905 Ragley Park was again the Camping ground, and Lord Hertford was in command for the last time. Captain W. Pepys, 13th Hussars, succeeded Captain Stephen as Adjutant, and the Regiment was inspected by Col. Porter, C.B., Staff Officer of the District, on June 3rd.

Major W. Low was absent on sick leave, and before the end of the Training the sad news of his death was received in Camp.

By orders of November, 1904, Bayonets were issued to be used with the Rifle.

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CHAPTER IX.

(1906—1908.)

Colonel—THE EARL OF WARWICK.

1906.

The Marquis of Hertford became Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, and was succeeded by the Earl of Warwick, who was gazetted Col. Commandant 4th November, 1905. Major R. J. Beech was second in command. 1906

The Regiment assembled in Warwick Park on May 24th, and stood in Squadrons as follows:—

"A" Squadron under the command of Major O. Petre.
"B" ,, (Brandon, Coventry, and Leamington) Major Lord Leigh.
"C" ,, (Warwick, Kineton, and Wellesbourne) under the Headquarters Staff.
"D" ,, (Stratford and Snitterfield) Major Hon. A. H. Greville.

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1906 The other Officers present were Capt. Pepys (Adjutant), Majors Hanbury and Charteris; Capts. Paulet and Lord Willoughby de Broke; Lieuts. R. A. Richardson, Mills, Motion, Chamberlayne, the Earl of Yarmouth, Cay, Ryland, Cotter, and Wilson. Major F. Dugdale was absent on sick leave.

General Baden Powell, who was staying as a guest at the Castle, made an unofficial Inspection of the Camp on June 1st, and on the following day General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B. (G.O.C. of the Southern Command), and General Bethune were present at the Official Inspection held by Colonel Porter. All three of the distinguished Officers spoke in the highest terms of the efficiency of the Regiment, the quality of the horses, and the tactical knowledge shown by the Officers.

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. M. Hunt resigned in June of this year, having received his Commission after service in the South African War, 5 October, 1901; and Quartermaster R. Valintine, Hon. Lieut., was gazetted 30 June, 1906.

1907.

1907 Again the Regiment camped in the Castle Park, and was inspected on May 19th by General Sir Ian Hamilton, who was accompanied by Col. Hegan, Staff Officer of the Imperial

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Yeomanry. Each Squadron was inspected separately and a Sham fight followed in which the whole Regiment took part. After examining the Outposts the General expressed approval of the morning's work, and considered the Outpost duty well and intelligently performed. 1907

Col. Hegan addressed the following letter to Lord Warwick—"I congratulate you on commanding such a fine and well ordered regiment. The men are a fine type physically, and are of course very intelligent; in fact they are like the majority of yeomen the best material in England. As regards the work done it was very satisfactory, especially when I remember that there were a large number of recruits in the ranks."

New Rates of pay were now offered to N.C.Os. and men who were present at training and efficient in equitation in the shape of £1 as a Bounty in addition to their pay.

1908.

The Territorial and Reserve Forces Act was passed in 1907, having for its object the re-organisation of His Majesty's Military Forces, and for that purpose ordered the establishment of County Associations for the raising and maintenance of a Territorial Force. By Order in Council which followed the 1908

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1908 passing of the Act the Units of the Yeomanry and Volunteers of every County were transferred to the Territorial Force, and the Warwickshire Yeomanry henceforth became the Cavalry Unit of the County Force. The 3 Regiments of Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire Yeomanry, with the newly formed Battery of Warwickshire R.H. Artillery, formed the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade of the Southern Command with Headquarters at 12, Northgate, Warwick.

The Official Inspection of the Regiment took place in Warwick Park in June, 1908, for the first time after the establishment of the Territorial Force; the Inspecting Officer being General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander in Chief of the Southern Command. He was accompanied by Brig.-General Lumley, who commanded the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade, with Brigade Major Viscount Hampden in attendance.

This year the Earl of Warwick resigned his command and was given a hearty send off. In reply to the ovation he said he hoped the Regiment would give his successor, Col. Beech, the same support that had always been accorded to himself.

Majors Lord Leigh and Hon. A. Greville retired in the early part of this year, and Rev. the Hon. W. R. Verney, who had acted as Chaplain since 1874, was succeeded by the Rev. L. W. Goodenough, who was gazetted 9th March, 1908.

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CHAPTER X.

(1909—1911.)

Colonel—R. J. BEECH.

1909.

1909

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Beech was gazetted on June 28th, 1908, and took command of the Regiment in succession to the Earl of Warwick. Col. Beech first joined the Regiment in 1873, and retired in 1881, but re-joined in 1886, having served in the 16th Lancers and 2nd Life Guards in the meantime. His services in Egypt with the Camel Corps (1884-5) are detailed on page 107.

Captain B. Granville, late Captain 3rd Hussars, joined the Regiment in January, 1908, as supernumerary Captain. He had previously served as Adjutant to the Hampshire Yeomanry, and Brigade Major to the 1st S.W. Mounted Brigade, and in South Africa in 1902.

Lieutenant J. G. Gillespie was gazetted 21st December, 1908, from the Durham Light Infantry, having served in that Regiment in the South African War.

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1909 On May 19th, 1909, the Regiment proceeded by train to Perham Down, to take part in the Manœuvres on Salisbury Plain as part of the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade. The Troops were preceded by Quartermaster Valintine and an Advance Party with the Camp equipment. On arrival in Camp Col. O. V. G. Lumley as Brigadier General of the South Midland men watched the assembly, and expressed himself extremely satisfied with the men and horses.

The post of Reg. Sergeant-Major, rendered vacant by the retirement of Sergt.-Major Bewley, was conferred on Sergt.-Major Harvey of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, late Sergt.-Major to the "B" squadron, who had served with the Yeomanry Contingent in South Africa.

The Regiment took part in a series of field days with the Brigade. They mustered 21 Officers and 370 men on Parade, and were inspected by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, who highly praised their performances in the field, and their smartness and excellent behaviour in Camp throughout the Training.

During the week the Inter-Troop Challenge Cup was shot for at the Perham Down Range under trying conditions of wind and weather; the 1st Troop (Birmingham) being the winners, and the team included Sergt.-Major James, Sergt. Humphries, Corp. Gough, Corp. Paton, and Corp. Stiff.

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On the last day of the Training the Brigade was engaged in a field day practising an attack on a Convoy, in which Major Dugdale commanded one force, and Major Baldwin (Worcestershire Yeomanry) the other. The Camp broke up on May 29th. 1909

Captain T. H. S. Marchant, 13th Hussars, was appointed Adjutant 13th September, 1909, in succession to Captain Pepys. Capt. Marchant had served in his Regiment in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, being present at all the engagements in Natal which ultimately led to the relief of Ladysmith; and acted as A.D.C. to the Inspector General of Cavalry, and as Adjutant of the 13th Hussars.

Captain Pepys, the late Adjutant, remained in the Regiment as Captain, and was appointed Brigade Major to the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade 8th February, 1910.

The result of the Winter Training Paper for the season 1909-10 was as follows:—

Regimental Prize	-	Sergt. G. Edwards, A. Squadron.
Squadron Prizes	-	A. Squadron, Sergt. G. Humphries.
		B. ,, Corp. Richards.
		C. ,, Pte. Beadon.
		D. ,, R.Q.M.S. Tippett.

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1909 This competition was introduced the previous year with the object of inducing N.C.Os. and men to search their books thoroughly and thereby gather knowledge of their work.

1910.

1910 This year marks the commencement of many changes in the distribution and organization of the Regiment. It was decided to abolish the old Troop system, and to re-adjust the Squadron areas. Thus the B. Squadron, which had one troop at Kineton, and one at Rugby, separated by nearly 20 miles, handed over the Rugby area to C. Squadron, while the Warwick area was transferred to B. Squadron.

The Headquarters of the various Squadrons were as follows:—

A. Squadron at Birmingham.
B. Squadron at Kineton.
C. Squadron at Leamington.
D. Squadron at Snitterfield.

Subsequently in the case of D. Squadron Snitterfield was found to be an inconvenient centre, and the Headquarters were accordingly removed to Stratford-on-Avon.

The saddles and rifles were called in, and it was decided that in future they should be called in annually immediately after Annual Trainings, and issued before the commencement of preliminary drills and musketry to ensure their being kept

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in serviceable condition, and complete for immediate issue on mobilization. The calling in of saddlery and equipment made it absolutely necessary that suitable Squadron Headquarters should be provided for their reception, and consequently this matter was taken in hand. C. Squadron were provided with excellent headquarters at 9, Parade, Leamington, including a good drill room, miniature rifle range, and clubrooms, which the Officer commanding the Squadron (Lieut.-Col Charteris) furnished in a most comfortable manner. The A. Squadron had already good accommodation at their headquarters in Birmingham, where a Club had been started some years before by Major O. Petre. 1910

Major Lord Willoughby de Broke resigned his commission, and Capt. R. A. Richardson was promoted to the rank of Major 16th April, 1910, and continued to act as Mess President to which office he was elected in succession to the Earl of Warwick on his appointment as Colonel.

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel Beech, underwent its annual Training at Windmill Camp, Salisbury Plain, where it was brigaded with the Gloucestershire and Worcestershire Yeomanry under the command of Colonel Hon. O. Lumley, commanding the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade. The strength of the Regiment was 19 Officers and 365 men. The Messing was done regimentally under Lieut. Quartermaster R. Valintine, who carried it out admirably.

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1910 Money had been previously borrowed on the guarantee of the senior Officers to cover the cost of crockery, cutlery, etc., and the whole outfit with the exception of tents was thenceforth the property of the Regiment.

On May 8th the Regiment was present at Divine Service and Ceremonial Parade held on the occasion of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., the news of which came as a great blow to all the troops encamped on the Plain. In consequence of this national disaster, the Regimental Band, which should have arrived a few days later, was countermanded, as no music was permitted during the training of this year.

On May 12th, Major-General E. H. H. Allenby, C.B., Inspector of Cavalry, inspected the Regiment in the field, and on the 20th the whole of the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade took part in a Memorial Service in camp on the occasion of the funeral of the late King.

The following appeared in Brigade Orders for 20th May :—

"The Brigadier congratulates the 1st South Midland Mounted Brigade on the Annual Training, and thanks all ranks for the energetic and zealous manner in which they have worked. As this is probably the last occasion on which he will have the pleasure of commanding them, the Brigadier wishes to convey to Officers, N.C.Os. and men his deep appreciation of their excellent behaviour and unfailing willingness and devotion to duty ; and his only regret is that he had no opportunity of leading so fine a body of men on active service."

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Col. Lumley was a most able and popular Brigade Commander and his departure to take up a new appointment was the cause of deep regret to all ranks of the Warwickshire Yeomanry. He was succeeded in the command of the S. Midland Mounted Brigade by Colonel Lawrence, C.B. 1910

During the Training, an interesting ceremony took place after Church Parade, when Col. Beech presented Sergt.-Major Tippett (D. Squadron) with a gold watch and purse of gold, as an appreciation of his long and valuable services in the Regiment since 1897. Sergt.-Major Tippett had previously served 18 years in the 18th Hussars, which he joined in 1879.

The Camp broke up on May 31st.

During the Winter a new departure in the training of the Regiment was commenced. In place of the old system by which Scouts and Signallers were drawn from all parts of the County, it was decided that each Squadron should specialize in one or other of these duties, to make it possible for classes to be held and properly attended by members.

A. Squadron was directed to provide Signallers.
B. ,, ,, ,, Pioneers.
C. ,, ,, ,, Scouts.
D. ,, ,, ,, Machine Gun Detachment.

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1910 The classes for the Signallers and Scouts were well attended and the results most satisfactory; the Signallers being all classified as 1st Class with the flag, and all (except 2) 1st Class with the lamp.

It was arranged for the first time that horses should be hired during the winter for Scouting Schemes.

In November a Staff Ride was carried out in the neighbourhood of Warmington, and the new Brigadier, Colonel Lawrence, was present. The Officers who took part were Col. Beech (commanding), Lieut.-Col. Charteris, and Major R. A. Richardson. Capt. Pepys (Brig.-Major to Col. Lawrence) and Capt. Marchant (Adjutant) were also present.

1911.

1911 Field Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., paid a visit on Feb. 2nd to the new C. Squadron Headquarters at Leamington and expressed his approval of the arrangements. He was the first to sign the Visitors' Book in the new club.

On March 18th Gen. Allenby inspected the Scouts in a scheme in the field and was very pleased with the results of the winter training.

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Several changes had occurred amongst the Officers during the last two years. Majors Hanbury, Lord Willoughby de Broke, and Petre had left; and Lieuts. E. Chamberlayne and Lord Guernsey were promoted to the rank of Captains. 1911

On May 24th the Regiment assembled for the annual Training in Warwick Park under Col. Beech, Lieut.-Col. F. Dugdale being second in command. The Camp was admirably placed and laid out under the direction of Lieut.-Quartermaster Valintine.

The 4 Squadrons marched in under their respective Officers as follows:—

A. Squadron (Birmingham) under Capt. J. D. Mills.
B. ,, (Kineton) ,, Capt. B. Granville.
C. ,, (Leamington) ,, Lieut.-Col. Charteris.
D. ,, (Stratford) ,, Major R. A. Richardson.

Lovely weather was experienced throughout the Training and good work was carried out.

The first week was occupied with Squadron Training, and this was followed by Regimental Drill and Tactical exercises, which culminated in a bivouac, night march, and attack at dawn on Warmington Church, which was held by B. Squadron representing a post on the lines of communication of an enemy.

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1911 A., C., and D. Squadrons left Warwick during the afternoon of June 2nd and marched to Cropredy, bivouacking there until 12 midnight, when a night march on Warmington resulted in a successful attack at dawn. After a short halt for refreshment, all 4 squadrons marched back to Warwick on June 3rd; and men and horses were glad of rest after their operations.

The Brigadier, Colonel Lawrence, paid a visit of inspection lasting 2nd and 3rd June, and was present at the night operations at Warmington. His report on the Regiment was good, and it was endorsed as satisfactory by Gen. Sir C. Douglas, Commander-in-Chief Southern Command.

On June 3rd the Regimental Scouts under the Adjutant sallied forth from Camp at 8 p.m. for a second night's work against some of the Territorial Infantry under Col. Ludlow, who were holding a line of outposts by night. The Scouts succeeded in getting unperceived to a gate in Warwick park, but were disappointed to find the gate locked. Being unwilling to do damage they were not able to force an entrance, but they had morally fulfilled their object unknown to the Infantry, and the operations were brought to a close.

Sports on a large scale were held in the Castle park on Whit-Monday, June 5th, and were largely attended. The

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programme in addition to Military events comprised a flight by Mr. G. Hamel, a Marathon Race from Stratford to Warwick, and the Band, Pipers and Dancers of the Gordon Highlanders. 1911

Lieut.-Col. Charteris was President of the Sports Committee, and was to be congratulated on the result. The attendance was estimated at 20,000 people, and a considerable sum of money was taken at the gate. The net amount realised, in addition to putting the Regimental Funds in a strong position, was sufficient to pay off almost the entire loan which had been borrowed to purchase the outfit for the Regimental Messing.

The announcement by Col. Beech of his pending retirement was received with general regret by all members of the Regiment.

Reg. Sergt.-Major Foley also left after 25 years Army service, and received presentations from Officers and men. After previous service in the 6th Dragoon Guards, he had held the post of Sergt.-Major in the Yeomanry for 13 years and had served under 4 Commanding Officers. He was succeeded by Reg. Sergt.-Major Wilkes, 8th Hussars, who had for several years acted as Permanent Staff Sergt.-Major to C. Squadron.

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1911 The Coronation of King George V. took place on June 22nd, and a Contingent composed of the following N.C.Os. and men attended under the command of Lord Guernsey:—

Reg. Sergt.-Major Harvey, Squadn. Sergt.-Major James, Sergt. Mason, Sergt. Bray, Corp. Gilbert, Corp. Cooper, Corp. Tredwell, Corp. Payton; Troopers Jewsbury, Bayless, Hickman, Jones, Pratt, Brown, Watson, Eykyn, Statham, Durham, Clarke, Golbourne, James, Gilbert, Smith; and Trumpeter Robbins.

On arriving in London the day before the Coronation, they were encamped with the 1st Yeomanry Brigade in Kensington Gardens; and in the evening a Full Dress Parade was held at which Companies and Detachments were told off. The following morning, on the day of the Coronation, they paraded at 5-45 a.m., and proceeded to line the route of the procession, taking up a position in Piccadilly opposite Hamilton Place. Next day they again paraded at 6-30 a.m., and formed up on the line of route facing Green Park near the Naval and Military Club; and subsequently left London on their return to Warwick.

Coronation Medals were given to Capt. Lord Guernsey, in command of the Contingent; and also to Col. Beech in command of the Regiment; to Lieut. and Quarter-Master Valintine; Reg. Sergt.-Major Harvey, the senior N.C.O. in the Regiment; and to Lance-Corp. F. Hunt, the senior Private.

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In connection with the *National Reserve Movement lately started, they were also awarded to Col. Wyley (Deputy Chairman of the County Association), as Chairman of the National Reserve Committee; and to Capt. Hon. H. A. Adderley (late W.Y.C.), the Hon. Secretary, in recognition of their services in organising the National Reserve in the County. 1911

In July, Lieut. and Quartermaster Valintine competed in events open to Yeomanry at Ranelagh and won 1st Prize in Tent Pegging and 2nd in Lemon Cutting.

On July 12th, the Regiment furnished an escort of 12 men for the Colonial Representatives on the occasion of their visit to a fete held at Hams Hall, the seat of Lord Norton.

The Regimental Signallers were inspected during the month by an Officer detailed by the G.O.C. Southern Command, and were all classified as 1st class Signallers except two. The Report on the signalling for the year was very satisfactory, and in addition the Adjutant received private information from the Commandant of the School of Signalling congratulating him on the proficiency of the Regiment in this department.

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*NOTE.—The National Reserve was started early in 1911 with the object of the Registration of ex-Regulars, ex-Yeomen, Militiamen and Volunteers (Officers and Men), who having completed a prescribed term of efficient service, voluntarily undertake to serve again in time of National emergency. In the course of a year about 1000 had been enrolled in the County, and 700 in Birmingham, of whom 8 Officers and 60 N.C.Os. and men had served in the Warwickshire Yeomanry.

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1911 The results of the Winter Training Paper for the season 1910-11 were as follows:—

Regimental Prize	-	Sergt. Humphries, (A. Squadron).
Squadron Prizes	-	A. Squadron, Pte. Gadsden.
,,	-	B. ,, Sergt. Bray.
,,	-	C. ,, Pte. Hutber.
,,	-	D. ,, Pte. Whitehouse.

In December a Regimental Staff Tour was carried out in the vicinity of Kineton under the direction of Col. Lawrence, C.B., commanding the 1st S. Midland Mounted Brigade, assisted by Capt. Pepys, Brigade Major. The Officers who took part were Lieut.-Col. Dugdale, Lieut.-Col. Charteris, Major Richardson, Capt. Chamberlayne, and Capt. Marchant (Adjutant).

An interesting relic was preserved by the gift of Col. Dugdale, on his assuming command of the Regiment, of the old Standards which were presented to the Regiment in 1848 (an account of which appears on page 77 of this book) made into a handsome Screen for use in the Officers' Mess.

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CHAPTER XI.

(1912.)

Colonel—FRANK DUGDALE.

1912

Lieut.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O., Eq., was gazetted on Dec. 16th, 1911, to the command of the Regiment in succession to Col. Beech. Lieut.-Col. R. Charteris, who, in addition to his duties with the Yeomanry, was acting as A.D.C. to the Inspector of Cavalry, retained command of C. Squadron, although senior Major, and became second in command of the Regiment.

Amongst other Officers who had joined the previous year was 2nd Lieut. E. Shirley, whose ancestor, Capt. Evelyn Shirley, had raised one of the four original Troops of the Regiment with Heneage, 4th Earl of Aylesford, the first Colonel, in 1794.

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1912 Early in the year 1912 new Standing Orders were prepared, and subsequently issued to all ranks at the Annual Training, bringing the whole system of Regimental routine up to date.

The Regimental Band was also revived under new arrangements, and the services of the Leamington Spa Prize Band were secured with a strength of 25 men, enlisted and qualified to draw the pay of Yeomen in camp. Mr. Titcombe acted as Bandmaster.

On March 23rd the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Lieutenant, and Hon. Colonel of the Regiment, died at Ragley after a long and painful illness, and the Funeral, which took place on March 26th, was attended by a very large number from all parts of the County. The Regiment assembled at Alcester to take part in the ceremony. In spite of great difficulties in transport, owing to the railway strike then in progress, 212 Officers and men attended and were drawn up on the outskirts of the churchyard. The Officers and senior N.C.Os. accompanied the coffin, which was carried on a bier and covered with a Union Jack; and the procession was headed by the Firing Party, and Band playing the "Dead March in Saul." On reaching the Church, the Firing Party lined the path, and rested on their Arms reversed, while the coffin was carried into the Church by the Tenants on the Estate. On the

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conclusion of the service the coffin was borne to the grave and lowered by the following senior N.C.Os. of the Regiment: R.S.M. Harvey, R.Q.M.S. Tippett, S.S.M. James, S.S.M. Malsbury, S.S.M. Harris, S.S.M. Tait, S.Q.M.S. Gould, S.Q.M.S. Rider, S.Q.M.S. Cooper, and S.Q.M.S. Emery. 1912

The Firing Party under the Adjutant, Capt. Marchant and R.S.M. Wilkes, then fired three volleys, and the Trumpeters sounded the Last Post. The other Officers present were Lieut.-Col. Dugdale, Lieut.-Col. Charteris, Majors Richardson, Granville, and Pepys; Capt. Chamberlayne; Lieuts. Wilson, Greville, Pemberton, and Coulston; and Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Bullock.

The system of promotion amongst N.C.Os. was considerably altered this year and the Adjutant held an examination for qualification in April. The new Standing Orders laid down that promotion should be by merit according to results of examination and subject to recommendation by Squadron Leaders.

The Earl of Warwick was gazetted Hon. Colonel of the Regiment on May 14th, ante-dated to March 24th, 1912, in succession to the late Marquis of Hertford.

On May 17th the Regiment assembled at Combe Park, by kind permission of the Earl of Craven, to undergo the

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1912 Annual Training, and the muster was within very few of full strength, comprising 21 Officers, and 399 N.C.Os. and men.

The Camp was pitched on a sandy slope in a convenient position, and for the first time Electric Lighting was employed in camp. The messing was still carried out Regimentally under Lieut. and Quartermaster Valintine and proved highly satisfactory. The Regimental Band was greatly appreciated after its absence in the two previous years.

The first week was occupied in Squadron Training, the remainder of the time being devoted to tactical work. A new system was adopted for Recruits, who were separately trained and received individual course of instruction under the permanent staff.

On May 24th, after the Regiment had completed an Outpost scheme, it marched to the Residence of Colonel Wyley, Mayor of Coventry, where all ranks were provided with refreshment, and the Regimental Band performed in the Public Gardens, subsequently playing the Regiment back to Camp through the main street of the City.

Church Parade on the 26th was attended by the new Hon. Colonel, Lord Warwick, who inspected the Regiment after service and addressed the men, expressing himself very pleased with the appearance of the Regiment. Col. Dugdale

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called for three cheers for Lord Warwick, which met with hearty response. 1912

On the following day large crowds attended the Regimental Sports, and a fine Aviation display was given by Mr. G. Hamel, who made four successful flights on a monoplane.

Colonel Lawrence, C.B., commenced his inspection on May 19th, and the programme included a Tactical Scheme against the Leicestershire Yeomanry who were in Camp near Lutterworth. A good deal of fighting took place near Pailton, while the Warwickshire Yeomanry were bringing in a Convoy from Pailton to Coventry, but they succeeded in carrying out their object.

Next day the Brigadier inspected the Squadrons at Squadron Drill, and afterwards the Regiment as a whole, and was well satisfied with the work. The Inspection of the Recruits followed, and the Brigadier himself selected the Winner of the Recruits' Challenge Cup, which was presented by the Tradesmen of Warwick, and forms a handsome addition to the Regimental Plate. The Cup was to be kept for the year by the best and smartest Recruit selected, and Pte. Wynn of the D. Squadron had the honour of being the first winner of the Trophy.

Colonel Dugdale on the completion of the morning's inspection, took the Regiment to Combe Abbey to bid farewell

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1912 to the Countess of Craven, and thank her and Lord Craven for all their kindness shewn to the Regiment. The Prizes in the several Regimental Competitions were presented by Lady Craven, including the Regimental Horse Prize which was won this year by Sergt. Davies, C. Squadron.

During the year 2nd Lieut. Ridley Thompson and Lieut. Greville left the Regiment, the latter to join the 4th Hussars, and Capt. G. H. Hodgkinson (late 13th Hussars), and 2nd Lieuts. R. T. Leather, and G. Lloyd, M.P., joined.

The following Roll of Officers and Staff with their respective Squadrons, forming the Regiment at the Training of 1912, brings to completion the Record of a long and continuous career of 118 years, and Colonel Dugdale is to be congratulated on the honour of succeeding to his command at a time when the Regiment may fairly claim to have attained a standard of efficiency it had never excelled.

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THE WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY IN 1912.

Hon. Colonel, THE EARL OF WARWICK.
Lieut.-Colonel F. DUGDALE (in Command).
Second in Command, Lieut.-Col. R. CHARTERIS.
Surgeon Lieut.-Col. R. BULLOCK.
Adjutant, Capt. T. H. S. MARCHANT (13th Hussars).
Lieut. and Quarter Master, R. VALINTINE.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. L. GOODENOUGH.
Reg. Sergt.-Major, W. WILKES (8th Hussars).
R.Q.M.S., G. TIPPETT.

A. SQUADRON (*Birmingham*).
Major J. D. MILLS; Captains LORD GUERNSEY and R. WILSON;
Lieut. L. JOYNSON.
S.S.M. CURTIS, 5th Lancers (Permanent Staff);
S.S.M. E. JAMES; S.Q.M.S. L. GOULD.

B. SQUADRON (*Warwick*).
Major B. GRANVILLE; Capt. G. H. HODGKINSON.
Lieuts. R. NAPIER, and D. SMITH-RYLAND.
S.S.M. H. FORBES, 5th Lancers (Permanent Staff).
S.S.M. A. MALSBURY, and S.Q.M.S. W. RIDER.

C. SQUADRON (*Leamington*).
Lieut.-Col. CHARTERIS (in command); Capt. E. CHAMBERLAYNE;
Lieuts. J. GILLESPIE, and C. G. F. GREVILLE;
2nd Lieut. E. PEMBERTON.
S.S.M. G. SENIOR, 16th Lancers (Permanent Staff).
Acting R.S.M. H. HARVEY; Acting S.S.M. J. TAIT;
S.Q.M.S. W. EMERY.

D. SQUADRON (*Stratford-on-Avon*).
Major R. A. RICHARDSON.
Major W. PEPYS (Brig.-Major 1st S. Mid. Mtd. Brigade);
Lieut. C. J. WHEATLEY.
2nd Lieuts. H. COULSTON, E. SHIRLEY, and R. LEATHER.
S.S.M. R. TREDGER, 5th Lancers (Permanent Staff);
S.S.M. F. HARRIS; S.Q.M.S. F. COOPER.

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SHOOTING RECORDS.

It appears that previous to 1846 the Regiment was armed with old Flint-Lock Carbines, and Pistols. In Regimental Orders Captains of Troops were often reminded to see that their men were supplied with "serviceable flints" for Foot Parade. In 1845, in consequence of the Inspecting Officer's report on the inefficiency of the Pistols, a new Carbine was issued. It was described as of "cumbrous design," but did duty for 20 years, and the first attempt at Prize Shooting must have been made with this weapon. for the following account is given of a shooting Competition at Warwick, on October 28th, 1847:—

"The 4th Troop, W.Y.C., assembled at the Warwick Arms, and marched down to Sergt. Betts' field, on the Birmingham Road, to contend at Target practice, for three Prizes, the first of which was a pair of very handsome pistols, the gift of Capt. Lord Brooke, won at a distance of 90 yards, four hits out of 5, by Mr. J. Harper, of Lighthorne; the second a Sword, the gift of Lieut. Barnard, awarded to Mr. C. Griffin, of Chesterton; the third (also a sword), the gift of Cornet Attye, awarded to Mr. F. Trepess, of Warwick. There were twelve other competitors all of whom fired exceedingly well."

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A second incident is interesting as an example of the primitive conditions under which the earliest shooting competitions were conducted. In May, 1856, Lord Willoughby de Broke's Troop met at Compton Verney, for Carbine Practice. The firing took place in a stone quarry, and the range was 80 yards. There were 20 competitors, and the Prize (a Rifle Carbine) was awarded to Pte. W. Bradley of Chesterton.

In 1865 the Pistol-Carbine, described on page 88, was introduced, but was supplanted two years later by a muzzle-loading Carbine, sighted up to 400 yards. With this weapon a Prize was shot for by members of Lord Craven's Troop, in Stoneleigh Deer Park, in 1868, in which each competitor fired three shots at 200 yards, The shooting is described as bad, owing to unfavourable weather, and the Prize was won by Trooper Calloway, with a score of 7.

The Westley-Richard Carbine was adopted in 1870, and was used by the majority of the Yeomanry Sections (including Warwickshire) at the first Loyd Lindsay Competition, at Wimbledon, in 1873. The "Westley-Richard" was a "Capping" Breech-Loader, and a few years later, when the "Snider" took its place, a paragraph appeared in the Volunteer Service Gazette, congratulating the Yeomanry on the prospect of getting at last a Breech-Loader, with a cartridge *carrying its own ignition*, and sighted to 600 yards.

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In 1886 the Regiment was supplied with the "Martini Henry" Carbine; the Long Rifle (M.L.E.) was introduced in 1901, and the Short Rifle (M.L.E. short) took its place in 1909.

Commencing in 1873, organised Shooting events have occurred annually, including numerous Troop Prizes, but the following records are confined to Regimental competitions only, viz.:—(1) The annual Prize shootings at home since 1874, and (2) the successful performances of the Regimental Teams sent to Wimbledon and Bisley since 1873.

(I.)

REGIMENTAL PRIZE SHOOTING.

1874.

Stoneleigh, September 30th.

1874 The first of the Annual Regimental Shooting Meetings was held in Stoneleigh Deer Park on the above date. Two Competitions were arranged subject to the following Rules and Conditions:—

1st—The *Field Officers' Prize*, consisting of four Prizes, of the aggregate value of £25, subscribed by the Field Officers of the Regiment, with a *Challenge Cup*, presented by Mrs. H. C. Wise, of Woodcote, to be held for one year by the winner of the 1st Prize, and to become the property of any competitor winning it on three occasions. The next in order of points received Prizes in money.

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1874 *Distances:*—400 and 200 yards.

To be competed for by four members from each Troop.

The result of this Competition was as follows:—

1. The Challenge Cup and £10, won by Trooper Reed (2nd Troop), 30 points.
2. £6, won by Trooper Cattell.
3. £5, „ Corporal Ivens.
4. £3, „ Sergeant Thailer.

2nd—The *Loyd-Lindsay Prize*, value £20, subscribed by Captains of the Regiment, each Troop or Squadron being entitled to send a Section to compete, the Prize to be won by the Section making the highest score on the conditions of the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition, established at Wimbledon the previous year. An additional Prize of £5 was offered by Major H. C. Wise for the highest individual score.

The result of the competition this year (five Sections having entered), was that the 4th Troop Section, composed of Troopers Pratt, Whieldon, Bubb, and Sergeant Griffin, won with a score of 73 points, time 10½ minutes. Trooper Pratt won the £5 Prize for best individual score.

1875.

Stoneleigh Deer Park, October 6th.

1875 I. *The Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*

1. £10 and Cup, Sergeant Riley, 1st Troop. 50 points.

Next in order: Trooper Winterton, Sergeant Steedman, Trooper Pratt, Trooper Bubb.

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II. *Loyd-Lindsay Competition.* 1875

Three Sections entered, with the following result :—

1.	4th Troop Section,	11 min.	105	points.
2.	1st „ „	10½ „	82	„
3.	3rd „ „	12 „	69	„

At the close the Prizes were presented by Mrs. H. C. Wise, of Woodcote.

1876. 1876

No record.

1877.

Stoneleigh Deer Park, October 11th.

I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.* 1877

This year the Rules were slightly altered, five members from each Troop being eligible to compete; each man to fire three rounds at 300, 400, and 500 yards. *Result :—*

1. £10 and the Cup, Trooper Cardall. 5th Troop, 22 points.
Next in order :—Corporal Winterton, Corporal Griffin, Corporal Lloyd.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Competition.*

Only two sections started.

Winning Section, 7th Troop—Corporal Winterton
Trooper J. Jones
„ J. Frisby
„ J. Davis
} 11 mins.—56 points.

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1878.

Stoneleigh, October 8th.

1878 I. *The Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*

1. £10 and the Cup, Trooper J. Davies, 28 points.
Next :—Corporal Griffin, Trooper J. Glover, Quartermaster Sharpe, Trooper Izon.

The Loyd-Lindsay Competition was postponed, owing to the weather, till October 23rd, and was then won by the 7th Troop, the Section being made up of Troopers Frisby, Simms, Johnson, and Sheldon. The aggregate score of 104, made in 11 mins. 15 secs., was reduced to 89, for excess of the allotted time.

1879.

Stoneleigh, September 10th.

1879 I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and Cup, Sergeant Riley, 27 points.
Next :—Trooper Davies, Trooper Sims, Sergeant King, Trooper Frisby.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay.*

Three sections entered, the 7th Troop again winning the Prize.

1. 7th Troop—Trooper Frisby
„ Sheldon
„ Woolridge
„ Sims
} points, 67.

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1880.

Chesterton, September 29th. 1880

The Regimental Shooting took place at Chesterton Butts this year, under the same conditions as before.

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and the Cup, Sergeant King, 2nd Troop, 30 points.
Next :—Sergeant Lloyd, Trooper Bubb, Sergeant Riley, Trooper Wilday.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay.*

1. 4th Troop Section—Corporal Griffin, Troopers Bubb, Lait, Knott.
The other Troops which competed were the 3rd. with two Sections, and the 7th Troop.

1881.

Stoneleigh Deer Park, September 21st. 1881

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and Cup, Corporal Cashmore, 3rd Troop, 28 points.
Next in order :—Trooper Frisby, Corporal Cardall, Corporal Davies, Trooper Bubb.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was won by the 4th Troop, represented by Corporal Griffin, Troopers Bubb, Griffin and Knott.

Gross score 86, with 10 deducted for overtime, making 76 nett.

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1882.

1882 *Chesterton, September 6th.*

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and Cup, Corporal Johnson, 3rd Troop, 26 points.

Next in order:—Trooper Bubb, Trooper Hordern, Trooper Cleary, Corporal Cashmore.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was again won by the 4th (Capt. Hibbert's) Troop, for the third year in succession, making 66 points in 8 mins. 33 secs. The Section was composed of Corporal J. Griffin, Trooper G. Griffin, Trooper Enoch, Trooper G. Bubb. Four Sections competed.

1883.

1883 *Stoneleigh, September 6th.*

I. *The Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and Challenge Cup, Corporal Cashmore, 3rd Troop, 30 points.

Next in order:—Trooper Hordern, Corporal Frisby, Trooper Lissaman, Corporal Arnold.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was then competed for by Sections from the 3rd, 4th and 5th Troops, and the 3rd Squadron, and resulted in an easy victory for the 3rd Troop Section, who scored 91 in 9 mins. 30 secs. The members of this Section were Sergeant Winterton, Corporal Johnson, Trooper Glover, Trooper Elliott,

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1884.

Stoneleigh, August 27th. 1884

I. *The Field Officers' Prize.*

I. The Cup and £10, Corporal Frisby, 27 points.

Next in order :—Trooper Gascoigne, Sergeant Winterton, Trooper Ivens, Trooper Kennedy.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*

For this four Sections entered, and the Prize was won by the same Troop as last year (the 3rd), the Section being composed of Sergeant Winterton, Corporal Johnson, Troopers Ivens and Glover. The time occupied was 10 mins. 5 secs., score 88, with 7 deducted.

1885.

Stoneleigh, September 15th. 1885

I. *The Field Officers' Prize.*

1. £10 and Cup, Trooper Davis, 1st Troop, 29 points.

Next in order :—Corporal Glover, Trooper Baker, Sergeant Davies, Trooper Tomlinson.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* (£20), was won by the 3rd Troop Section :—Sergeant Davies, Corporal Glover, Trooper Ivens, Trooper Elliott. Score, 87 points, in 9 mins. 37 secs. Two other Sections started.

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1886.

1886 *Chesterton, September 7th.*

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

I. £10 and the Cup, Sergeant Frisby, 7th Troop, 29 points.

Next in order:—Corporal Crosby, Corporal Johnson, Trooper Judd, Corporal Cardall.

II. In the *Loyd-Lindsay Competition* four teams entered and the winning Section was composed of members of the 4th and 7th Troops.

Sergeant Frisby, 7th Troop. Sergeant Bubb, 4th Troop.
Corporal Crosby, 7th „ Trooper Gascoigne 4th „
Score, 74 points.

The other Section came from the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Troops, the 3rd Troop being second with 69 points.

1887.

1887 *Stoneleigh, September 14th.*

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

I. The Cup and £10, Sergeant J. Davies, 3rd Troop.

Next in order:—Trooper Whitehead, Trooper Styles, Trooper Pearce, Corporal Crosby.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was won by the same Section as last year.

Sergeant Frisby, 7th Troop. Sergeant Bubb, 4th Troop.
Corporal Crosby, 7th „ Trooper Gascoigne, 4th „
Score, 108 points in 9 mins. 15 secs.

The other Section from the 3rd Troop scored 95 points in 11 min. 19 secs.

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1888.

Chesterton, September 11th. 1888

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. The Cup and £10, Corporal Glover, 3rd Troop, 30 points.

Next in order:—Sergeant Bubb, Trooper Whitehead, Trooper McQuilkin, Sergeant Cashmore.

II. For the *Loyd-Lindsay Competition* three Sections entered, the winners being members of the same Troops as the winning Section of 1887.

Sergeant Bubb, 4th Troop.	Sergeant Frisby, 7th Troop.
Trooper Whitehead, 4th „	Corporal Crosby, 7th „

Score, 84 points in 9 mins. 44 secs.

The second Section was from the 3rd Troop, the third a scratch team from various troops.

1889.

Stoneleigh, September 19th. 1889

I. *Field Officers' Prize.*

1. The Cup and £10, Corporal Billing, 3rd Troop, 34 points.

Next in order:—Sergeant Bubb, Sergeant Ward, Corporal Johnston, Trooper Fardon.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Competition* resulted in the following Team, 3rd Troop, being declared the winners, with a score of 100 in 10 mins. 9 secs., 7 being deducted for overtime.

Sergeant Davies.	Corporal Glover.
„ Cashmore.	„ Ivens.

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1890.

1890 *Stratford-on-Avon, September 18th.*

This year the Prize Shooting took place at the Shottery Butts, Stratford.

I. *The Field Officers' Prize* was competed for at 400 and 500 yards range only, with 5 shots at each.

1. The Cup and £10 was again won by Sergeant Billing, 6th Troop, with a score of 35 points.

Next in order:—Trooper Fardon, Corporal James, Corporal Pearce, Quartermaster Davies.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* (£20). Four Sections competed, and the Prize was won by the following Section of the 4th Troop:—

Sergeant Bubb.	Sergeant Green.
,, Spencer.	Trooper Hanker.

1891.

1891 *Stoneleigh, September 22nd.*

I. *The Field Officers' Prize* was shot for at the two Ranges as in the previous year, with the following results:—

1. The Cup and £10, Sergeant Bubb, 4th Troop, 43 points.

Next in order:—Sergeant Glover, Corporal Johnstone, Trooper Hanker, Trooper Styles.

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II. In the *Loyd-Lindsay Competition* five Teams entered, and the following Section of the 4th Troop won with 109 points in 9 mins. 37 secs. 1891

Sergeant Bubb.	Trooper Hanker.
Corporal Whitehead.	,, Whitehead.

The 7th Troop Section, composed of Lieut. Arkwright, Sergeant Frisby, Sergeant Draper and Trumpeter Frisby, were second, with 69 points in 9 mins. 32 secs., the 3rd Squadron third, 3rd Troop fourth, and 1st Squadron fifth.

This year a new Regimental Prize Competition was established, called *The Inter-Troop Challenge Cup*, to be shot for by Teams of five from each Troop, 15 shots at 500 yards.

1892.

Chesterton, September 22nd. 1892

I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*

1. The Cup and £10, Sergeant Bubb, 4th Troop, 42 points.

Next in order :—Sergeant Frisby, Trooper Forster, Quartermaster Ward, Sergeant Glover.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize* (£20).

Won by the 7th Troop Section, with 91 points in 9 mins. 2 secs.

Sergeant Frisby.	Trumpeter Frisby.
,, Bubb.	Trooper Cave.

The 4th Troop second, 3rd Troop third, 5th Troop fourth.

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1893.

1893 *Chesterton, September 20th.*

Extensive alterations were made in the Shooting Range at Chesterton, and completed in June this year. Bisley Targets were erected, and the Range extended to 1,100 yards.

The Regimental Prize Shooting took place there in September, under the same conditions as usual.

I. *The Field Officers' Prize.*

1. The Cup and £10, Trooper Whitenead, 4th Troop, 43 points.

Next in order:—Trooper Dickson, Trooper Caves, Corporal Frisby, Quartermaster Davies.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was won by the 7th Troop Section:—

Sergeant Frisby. Corporal Frisby.
,, Draper. Trooper Caves.

With a score of 115 in 9 mins. 15 secs.

1894.

1894 *Chesterton, September 2nd.*

I. *The Field Officers' Prize* was shot for at 500 and 600 yards Range instead of 400 and 500 yards.

1. The Cup and £10, Quartermaster Davies, 3rd Troop, 39 points.

Next in order:—Trooper Packwood, Sergeant Cashmore, Trooper Bayley, Trooper Palmer.

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The Challenge Cup presented by Mrs. Wise, of Woodcote, in the year 1874, thus became the property of Quartermaster J. H. Davies, of the 3rd Troop, he having won it three times, viz.: in 1878, 1887, and 1894. Sergeant Frisby, Sergeant Cashmore, and Sergeant Bubb had each won the Cup twice. 1894

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay Prize* was won for the third time in succession by a Section of the 7th Troop, with the highest aggregate score of 100; the team consisting of Sergeants Frisby and Draper, Corporals Cave and Frisby, jun.

1895.

Chesterton, September 11th. 1895

I. *The Field Officers' Prize.*

A new Challenge Cup was this year presented by Capt. Hon. Alwyne Greville, to take the place of Mrs. Wise's Cup, and to be shot for under the same conditions, in conjunction with the money Prizes given by the Field Officers, divided as before amongst the winners in order of points.

The Cup and £8 was won by Sergeant James, 1st Troop, score 37.

Next in order:—Trooper Robbins, Trooper Battery, Trooper Bailey, Trooper Packwood.

II. *The Loyd-Lindsay* Prize of £20 was competed for by three Sections from the 1st Squadron, the 4th Troop and the 7th Troop.

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1895 The 1st Squadron and the 7th Troop, composed as follows, were awarded equal points and divided the sum of £18.

		Score:	
1st Squadron	Quartermaster Ward Sergeant James Corporal Edwards Trooper Packwood	93 less 21 overtime	72
7th Troop	Sergeant Draper Corporal Caves „ Frisby Trooper Cashmore	79 less 7 overtime	72

The 4th Troop, which received £2, made 51 in 9 mins.

1896 and 1897.

In the next two years the competitions were held at Chesterton.

1896 I. *The Field Officers' Prize and New Challenge Cup.*

The Cup and 1st prize won by Trooper Dixon, 2nd Troop, 41 points.

Next in order:—Quartermaster Davis, Trooper Palmer, Corporal Cave, Sergeant James.

II. There were no Loyd-Lindsay prizes awarded, as the conditions were not fulfilled.

1897 I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*

1. Cup won by Corporal Hanker, 4th Troop, 36 points.

Next in order:—Corporal Bradford, Trooper Packwood, Quartermaster Davies, Corporal Whitehead.

II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*

Winners:—4th Troop: Sergeant Green, Corporals Hanker and Whitehead, and Trooper Green - -	79 points.
Second:—3rd Troop - - - - - - - -	77 „

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For the next 3 years the Competitions were held at Shottery with the following results :—

I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*	II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*	
1st Prize and Cup, Corp. Whitehead, 4th Troop, 36 points. 2nd, Sergeant Wright. 3rd, Sergt.-Major Johnson. 4th, Trooper Shaw. 5th, Corporal Packwood.	Winners, 4th Troop, 95 points. Sergeant Green, Corporal Hanker, Corporal Whitehead, Trooper Green. 2nd, 3rd Troop. 3rd, 8th Troop.	1898
1st Prize and Cup, Corp. Lennox, 1st Troop, 42 points. 2nd, Trooper Brooks. 3rd, Sergeant James 4th, Sergeant Cashmore. 5th, Quarter-Master Wyatt.	Winners, 3rd Troop, 93 points. Sergeant Cashmore, Sergeant Frisby, Corporal Lees, Trooper Bewley. 2nd, 4th Troop. 3rd, 8th Troop.	1899
1st Prize and Cup, Sergt.-Major Johnson, 2nd Troop, 42 points. 2nd, Sergeant Whitehead. 3rd, Corporal Lennox. 4th, Corporal Shaw. 5th, Quarter-Master Wyatt.	Winners, 1st Squadron, 109 points. Sergeant James Sergeant Arter, Corporal Lennox, Corporal Shaw. 2nd, 4th Troop. 3rd, 3rd Troop.	1900

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In 1901 and ensuing years the Regimental Shooting Competitions have been held at the new range at Wedgnock as follows :—

	I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*	II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*
1901	1st Prize and Cup, Sergeant Arter, 1st Troop, 54 points. 2nd, Quarter-Master Davies. 3rd, Corporal Canning. 4th, Quarter-Master James. 5th, R. S.-Major Johnson.	Winners, 1st Troop, 88 points. Sergt.-Major James, Sergeant Edwards, Sergeant Arter, Corporal Anderson. 2nd, 4th Troop, 74 points. 3rd, 8th Troop, 62 „
1902	1st Prize and Cup, R. S.-Major Johnson, 2nd Troop, 60 points. 2nd, Trooper Tomes. 3rd, Corporal Adamson. 4th, Sergeant Arter. 5th, Sergt.-Major Davies.	Winners, 1st Squadron, 123 points. Sergt.-Major James, Sergeant Arter, Sergeant Edwards, Corporal Adamson. 2nd, 5th Troop, 85 points. 3rd, 4th Troop, 83 points.
1903	1st Prize and Cup, Sergeant Archer, 1st Troop, 60 points. 2nd, Sergeant Whitehead. 3rd, Sergeant Deacon. 4th, R. S.-Major Johnson. 5th, Corporal Brooks.	Winners, 8th Troop, 81 points. Troopers Goulbourne, Woodward and Yeomans. 2nd, 1st Squadron, 77 points. 3rd, 4th Troop, 72 points.

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I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*	II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*	
1st Prize and Cup, Trooper Mighall, 4th Troop, 61 points. 2nd, Sergeant Whithead. 3rd, Trooper Rawlins. 4th, R. S.-Major Johnson. 5th, Trooper Payton.	Winners, 3rd Troop, 132 points. 2nd, 4th Troop, 106 „ 3rd, 8th Troop, 81 „	1904
1st Prize and Cup, Sergeant Whitehead, 4th Troop, 59 points. 2nd, Trooper Bray. 3rd, Corporal Stelfox. 4th, Trooper Hyde. 5th, Sergt.-Major Johnson.	Winners, 8th Troop, 124 points. Corp. Goulbourne, Troopers Woodward, Bryant and Yeomans. 2nd, 3rd Troop (Warwick) 103 points. 3rd, 3rd Troop (Kineton) 95 points.	1905
1st Prize and Cup, Sergeant Frisby (Jun.), 3rd Troop, 61 points. 2nd, Trooper Yeomans. 3rd, Trooper Bray. 4th, Corporal Stelfox. 5th, Trooper Davies.	Winners, 4th Troop, 120 points. 2nd, 8th Troop, 62 points. 3rd, 6th Troop, 60 „	1906
1st Prize and Cup, R.Sergt.-Major Bewley, 3rd Troop, 61 points. 2nd, Sergt.-Major Harvey. 3rd, Trooper Harris. 4th, Sergeant Stelfox. 5th, Trooper Bray.	Winners, 3rd Troop, 100 points. R. Sergt.-Major Bewley, Sergeant Lees, Sergeant Cashmore, Trooper Davies. 2nd, Kineton Troop, 91 points.	1907

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	I. *Field Officers' Prize and Challenge Cup.*	II. *Loyd-Lindsay Prize.*
1908	1st Prize and Cup, Sergeant Frisby, 3rd Troop, 61 points. 2nd, Corporal Stiff. 3rd, Corporal Ball. 4th, Sergeant Whitehead. 5th, Corporal Rawlings.	Winners, 3rd Troop, 112 points. R. Sergt.-Major Bewley, Sergeant H. Lees, Sergeant Frisby and Trooper Davies. 2nd, 4th Troop, 101 points. 3rd, 5th Troop, 93 ,,
1909	The "Greville" Challenge Cup was won by Sergeant Whitehead, 4th Troop, with 62 points, for the third time and became his property. 2nd, Corporal Davies. 3rd, Corporal Bray.	This year there was no Loyd-Lindsay Competition.
1910	A new Cup was offered this year and won by R. Sergt.-Major Harvey. 2nd, Sergeant Rawlings. 3rd, Corporal Payton.	No Loyd-Lindsay Competition took place.
1911	1st Prize and Cup, Corporal Payton, "A" Squadron. 2nd, Trooper Holt. 3rd, Corporal Whitehouse.	The "B" Squadron under Corporal Hudson were 1st in the Loyd-Lindsay.
1912	1st Prize and Cup, Sergt. W. G. Hunt. 2rd, Corporal Payton. 3rd, Corporal T. Lees.	

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II.

THE REGIMENT AT WIMBLEDON AND BISLEY.

LOYD-LINDSAY AND INTER-REGIMENTAL COMPETITIONS.

The Regiment has frequently been represented in the *Loyd-Lindsay Competition* at Wimbledon since its commencement down to the year 1895, and won prizes on many occasions. It had the honour of first place in the opening year. 1873, and again in 1877 and 1884, when 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded to two Sections. As the following records show, the Regiment was also second in 1874, 1876 and 1878.

For the *Inter-Regimental Challenge Cup*, established in 1883, the Regiment has competed nine times, but although winning Second Prize in money on three occasions, it has so far failed to carry away the Challenge Cup.

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1873.

1873 *Wimbledon, July 18th.*

THE LOYD-LINDSAY PRIZE was established under the following Rules :—

Restricted to Sections of four mounted men from Yeomanry Corps, Volunteer Light Horse, or Mounted Rifles—

Aggregate Value £75 in money, viz. :—
£50 given by Lt.-Col. Loyd-Lindsay, V.C., M.P.
£25 „ the N.R.A.

Conditions.—1. The men to ride about ¾ mile, taking two flights of Hurdles in the course and fire dismounted at the two distances.

2. The horses at the firing point to be held by alternate files, or linked according to the regulations in force in force in the Corps.

3. The Prizes to be allotted as follows, £50 first Prize, £25 second.

Distances—200 and 400 yards.

No. of Shots—Five at each distance.

Time—12 minutes, including the course.

Rifles—Any Government Rifle carried on the back or saddle.

The Regiment deputed two Sections of four men each to represent it.

The Competition took place at Wimbledon, on July 18th, and the First Prize was won by the Warwickshire (First Section), consisting of

Sergeant Canning, 8th Troop. Trooper Ivens, 7th Troop.
Corporal Griffin, 4th „ „ King, 5th „

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The Volunteer Service Gazette thus refers to the event:— 1873

"No less than nine splendidly mounted and smartly equipped Sections paraded at the starting point. The First Section of the Warwickshire (the second to compete), was admirably mounted, and was looked upon (rightly as it turned out) with great favour. The horses were well in hand, and the riding excellent. The men were equipped in the same fashion as the Nottinghamshire Section, and used the Westley Richard Carbine."

The following is the Registered Score in detail:—

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Corps.	Time.	Marks.	Rifle.
			mins. secs.		
1	£50	Warwickshire Yeomanry (1st Section)	10 0	90	Westley Richard
2	£25	Bucks. Yeomanry ...	11 0	87	,, Capping B.L.
3		Devon. Mounted Rifles	9 0	81	5-groove Navy Snider

Other Corps competing—Dorsetshire Yeomanry (two Sections), Notts, Hampshire Mounted Rifles, and Sussex Yeomanry.

LOYD-LINDSAY.

1874.

Wimbledon, July 17th. 1874

Fourteen Sections entered for the Competition, with three Prizes, which amounted to £100. The two Warwickshire are described as

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1874 having done very fairly, firing Hythe fashion on the knees, but made made two misses at the 400 yards range. The first Section consisted of Corporal Griffin, Troopers Pratt and Whieldon (4th Troop), and Trooper Busby (7th Troop).

On getting down at the short range every shot was put in the Target, and almost as good shooting was made at the long range, but at the latter they were seriously handicapped by a mis-fire, and although the whole section arrived in time, they had to take second place, the Royal Bucks winning First Prize. The second section, consisting of Quarter-master Sharpe and Corporal Riley, (1st Troop), Trooper Cattell, (3rd Troop), and Trooper Cartwright, (6th Troop), shot fairly well, but they also experienced a mis-fire, and being too slow on their way home, were considerably overtime, and were unplaced. By a singular coincidence the same Regiments occupied the first three places on the Prize List, with the relative positions of the three changed. In 1873 it was Warwick, Bucks, Devon ; this year Bucks, Warwick, Devon.

The following were the Scores :—

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Corps.	Time.		Marks.
			mins.	secs.	
1	£50	Royal Bucks Yeomanry ...	10	0	107
2	£30	Warwickshire (1st Section) ...	11	10	106
3	£20	1st Devon Mounted Rifles ...	10	30	102

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1875.

In 1875, Warwickshire was represented, but failed to secure a Prize. 1875

1876. 1876

July 21st.

The Warwickshire section (there being only one this year) consisting of Corporal Griffin, Troopers Watt and Bubb, (4th Troop), and Trooper Winterton, (3rd Troop), won second Prize.

The conditions of the Competition had been varied in several details, the Ranges having been changed from 200 and 400 yards to 400 and 600 yards, and points added for time. Twelve Sections competed, and the appeareance of both men and horses of the Dorset, Hants, South Notts, Devonshire, and Warwickshire are described as worthy of all praise. The latter carried the "Martini Henry."

Scores :—

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Corps.	Time.		Marks for Shooting.	Marks for Time.	Total Marks.
			mins.	secs.			
1	£50	Dorset Yeomanry ...	7	25	84	45	129
2	£30	Warwickshire ...	8	1	83	35	118
3	£20	Devon Mounted Rifles	8	37	82	30	112

The Dorset used the "Westley Richard" Carbine, the Devon, the "Navy Snider."

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LOYD-LINDSAY.

1877

1877.

Wimbledon, July 19th.

The First Prize was for the second time secured for the Regiment by a well-selected Section, of whom the following flattering notice appeared :—

"The smart white Busby bags and silver lace of the Warwickshire uniform sat well on the stalwart soldierly Section sent to do battle for that county. They did the distance in just over 9 mins., making the excellent score of 78 points, and finishing in splendid style.

The members composing the Section were :—

Sergeant J. Griffin, 4th Troop. Corporal J. Ivens, 7th Troop.
Corporal Winterton, 3rd „ Trooper C. Pratt, 4th „

The time allowed was this year shortened from 12 to 10 minutes, and marks deducted for overtime.

Scores.

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time.	Marks made.	Marks deducted for overtime.	Score.
			mins. secs.			
1	£50	Warwickshire Yeomanry	9 12	78	...	78
2	£30	Queen's Dorset Yeomanry	10 11	81	5	76
3	£20	Royal Bucks (1) ...	9 31	64	...	64

The three Prize winning teams used the Westley Richard Carbine, the altered condition as to "Rifle" requiring the weapon used in the Corps to which the Section belonged.

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LOYD-LINDSAY.

1878. 1878

Wimbledon, July 19th.

In the morning there was a considerable haze which caused a good deal of inconvenience to the Competitors. Seven Squads of Yeomanry competed, the Dorset, (Sect. A.), and the Warwick, (B.), tied, but the former were declared the winners, having made a higher score at the long range.

Scores.

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time.	Marks made		Total.	Deducted.	Score.
			mins. secs.	500	600			
1	£50	Dorset Yeomanry (1)	10 29	24	18	42	5	37
2	£30	Warwick ,, (2)	10 20	27	15	42	5	37
3	£20	,, ,, (1)	10 19	22	12	34	5	29

In the next four years, the Regiment secured 3rd Prize in the Loyd-Lindsay Competition in 1879, but though represented on every occasion were unsuccessful until 1883, when the 2nd Section were awarded 5th Prize.

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1883 *Wimbledon, July 19th.*

In 1883 was instituted the

INTER-REGIMENTAL YEOMANRY CHALLENGE CUP,

competed for on the day before the Loyd-Lindsay Prize.

The conditions of the new Competition were as follows :—

Open for Competition by teams of eight efficient Yeomen from each of the Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Distance—500 yards. *Position*—Prone.

Number of Shots—15. *Entrance Fee*—£1 from each Team.

Rifle—The Snider Cavalry Carbine. *H.P.A.S.*—75 marks.

Uniform—Drill Order, without belts.

Prizes—1st, Challenge Cup and £12; 2nd, £8; 3rd, £5, added by the N.R.A.

The day was on the whole the finest experienced at the Meeting. Seventeen Regiments were represented, but the shooting was not of a high order.

Out of the highest possible score of 600 points, the winners, the Dorset Yeomanry, made 339, Wiltshire were second with 330, and Ayrshire third with 322.

Warwickshire, with 300 points, was fifth in order of merit, and was represented by—

Sergeant Davies,	47 points.	Corporal Johnston,	40 points.
Corporal Cardall,	47 „	„ Bubb,	33 „
Sergeant Winterton,	46 „	Private Glover,	29 „
Corporal Arnold,	45 „	Sergeant Ward,	16 „

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LOYD-LINDSAY.

Wimbledon, July 20th. 1883

The morning was bright and fine, but at mid-day rain set in, and continued throughout the afternoon, and the ground was very swampy.

The Loyd-Lindsay Competition began soon after Luncheon, 13 teams competing,—eleven of Yeomanry, and two of Lord Melgund's Company of Roxburgh Mounted Rifle Volunteers. The latter, to the dismay of their antagonists, appeared with Martini-Henry *Rifles* (not Carbines), which had only recently been served out to that Corps. They were clearly justified in using them under the Rules of the Competition, but the Yeomanry were of course heavily handicapped with their Snider Carbines, and in the result the Volunteers carried off the two first prizes.

The Warwickshire 2nd Section, which secured 5th Prize, was composed of Sergeants Ward and Davies, Corporals Arnold and Frisby.

Scores:—

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time.		Marks.	Deducted.	Score.
			mins.	secs.			
1	£50	Roxburgh Mtd. Rifles (1)	9	25	88	...	88
2	£30	,, ,, (2)	9	54	76	...	76
3	£20	Bucks Yeomanry ...	9	16	75	...	75
4	£10	Ayrshire Yeomanry (2)...	9	23	67	...	67
5	£10	Warwickshire Yeo. (2)...	10	28	64	...	64

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1884.

1884 *Wimbledon, July 24th.*

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP.

For this only three Regiments were represented, and the Shooting was inferior, Middlesex winning with a score of 307, being 32 below that which secured the Prize for Dorset last year; Dorset were second, and Ayrshire third.

THE LOYD-LINDSAY was shot for the following day, in somewhat modified form, it being felt that the Snider Carbine, with which the Yeomanry were armed, should not be pitted against the Martini-Henry Rifle of the Mounted Infantry, and the Prizes were therefore divided into two classes, and Teams permitted to enter with either weapon. Seven Teams chose the Rifle, of which two were Yeomanry, two Mounted Rifles, and three Mounted Infantry. Five Yeomanry Sections chose the Carbine.

The second Team of Roxburgh Mounted Rifles won the Martini Prize, with 108 points, or nearly double that of the 1st Team of Warwickshire Yeomanry, who took first prize in the Snider Class, although the "Snider" was supposed to be the weapon specially appropriate for Cavalry.

The Warwickshire winning Section was composed of:—

* Sergeant Winterton.	Corporal Cashmore.
„ Davies.	„ Frisby.

The Warwickshire Section second in the Martini Class were:—

Sergeant Bubb.	Private Ivens.
Private Glover.	„ Elliott.

* Sergeant Winterton since became Quarter-Master Sergt.-Instructor in the New South Wales Mounted Infantry, and in 1895 the Team trained by him won the Duff Challenge Cup, under the same conditions as the Loyd-Lindsay.

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Scores:— 1884

"Martini-Henry" Class.

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time.		Marks.	Deducted.	Score.
			mins.	secs.			
1	£40	Roxburgh Mtd. Rifles (A)	8	40	108	...	108
2	£20	Warwickshire Yeo. (B)	9	37	102	...	102

"Snider" Class.

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time.		Marks.	Deducted.	Score.
			mins.	secs.			
1	£40	Warwickshire Yeo (A)...	10	20	62	7	55
2	£20	East Lothian Yeomanry	10	3	54	7	47
3	£10	Derbyshire Yeomanry ...	10	31	50	14	36

In 1885 the Warwickshire Sections failed to secure prizes in either of the Competitions. 1885

1886.

Wimbledon, July 23rd. 1886

INTER-REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP.

For the first time the Regiment secured a Prize in this event, the Ayrshire again winning First Prize with 391 points, Warwickshire second 371, Dorset third 362.

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1886 There were 23 competing teams. The Warwickshire men were :—

Sergeant Davis,	59 points.	Sergeant Frisby,	42 points.
„ Winterton,	53 „	Corporal Ivens,	42 „
Corporal Glover,	53 „	Sergeant Campbell,	41 „
Sergeant Castlemore,	52 „	Corporal Crosby,	27 „

THE LOYD-LINDSAY Competition took place in the afternoon, and twelve Teams came to the post. The Dorset 2nd Section scored an easy win over their nearest rivals by 13 points ; the Warwickshire 2nd Section won 4th prize :—

Scores :—

Order of Merit.	Prize.	Regiment.	Time. mins.	Time. secs.	Marks.	Deducted.	Score.
1	£50	Dorset Yeomanry (2) ...	9	23	119	...	119
2	£30	Devon Mtd. Rifles (2) ...	8	57	106	...	106
3	£20	Ayrshire Yeomanry (2).	9	34	96	...	96
4	£10	Warwickshire „ (2)...	9	1	94	...	94
5	£10	Ayrshire „ (1)...	8	25	93	...	93

1887 In 1887 Warwickshire did not compete for the Loyd-Lindsay, and were unplaced for the Challenge Cup.

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1888.

July 19th. 1888

This year the Regiment was unrepresented in the Loyd-Lindsay, but won 2nd Prize (£8) in the CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION, in which the scores were as follows :—

1.	Ayrshire Yeomanry,	Cup and £16,	431	points.
2.	Warwick „	£8	418	„
3.	Middlesex „	£5	413	„

Eleven other teams competed.

The Warwickshire Team were :—

Corporal Johnston,	58	points.	Private Pearce,	51	points.
Private Cardall,	57	„	Sergeant Cashmore,	50	„
Sergeant Davies,	54	„	„ Frisby,	49	„
Corporal Glover,	53	„	„ Johnson,	46	„

In 1889 and 1890 the Regiment were unsuccessful.

1891.

Bisley, July 23rd. 1891

THE CHALLENGE CUP was again won by the holders, the Ayrshire Yeomanry, and the Team selected to represent Warwickshire gained second honours.

Score :—

1.	Ayrshire Yeomanry,	the Cup and	£16,	407	points.
2.	Warwick „	£8,	- -	384	„
3.	Dorset „	£5,	- -	375	„

For the Loyd-Lindsay Prize Warwickshire were unplaced.

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Subsequent to 1891 there is little to record of the performances of the Regiment at Bisley. The Warwickshire Team was 5th for the Inter-Regimental Cup in 1892, and 4th in 1893, but have since competed without success. They failed to win a Prize in the Loyd-Lindsay in 1892 and 1893, and, shortly after, this Competition was given up.

The Ayrshire Yeomanry, who had twice deprived Warwickshire of first honours for the Challenge Cup (viz. :—in 1888 and 1891), distinguished themselves by winning that event in 1895, and on 8 other occasions since its institution ; and the Loyd-Lindsay for 6 years in succession to 1894.

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APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.

THE OFFICERS OF THE WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

(1794 TO 1912.)

Staff of the Regiment.

HONORARY COLONELS.

Geo. Guy, 4th Earl of Warwick, A.D.C. to the Queen, 1st May, 1880, died 2nd Dec. 1893.
H. de G. Marquis of Hertford, A.D.C., 2nd Dec., 1905, died 23rd March, 1912.
F. R. Guy Greville, 5th Earl of Warwick, 24th March, 1912.

COLONELS AND LIEUT.-COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Heneage, 4th Earl of Aylesford, Capt. 16th July, 1794, Col. Com. 9 Nov., 1797, died 20 Oct., 1812.
Heneage Legge, Lt.-Col. 1797, Commd. 1812 to 1814. died 1827.
Heneage, 5th Earl of Aylesford, Lt.-Col. Comt. 23 May, 1814, resigned 1848, died 3 Jan. 1859.
Geo. Guy, 4th Earl of Warwick, Col.-Comt. 6th Mar., 1848.
Chas. Wm. Paulet, Lt.-Col. Comt. 9 June, 1880, resigned, 1891.
Henry Verney, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, Lt.-Col. Commt. 12 Dec., 1891., res. 5 Sep., 1900, d. 1902.
H. de G. Marquis of Hertford, Lt.-Col. Comt. 6 Sep., 1900.
F. R. Guy Greville, Earl of Warwick, Lt.-Col. Comt., 4th Nov., 1905.
Rowland J. Beech, Lt.-Col. Comt. 28 June, 1908.
Frank Dugdale, Lt.-Col. Comt. 16 Dec. 1911.

MAJORS.

Simon Adams (Cap. 16 July, 1794), 9 Nov. 1797, died, 1801.
Abraham Grimes, 21 Aug., 1801, res. 1802.
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bt., M.P., 1802, res. 1807.

MAJORS—*continued.*

Hon. H. Verney (8th Lord Willoughby-de-Broke), 1807, Lt.-Col. 1814.
Richard Gresley, 23 May, 1814, res. 1818.
Sir Francis Lawley, Bt., 26 Aug., 1818, Lt.-Col. 1845, res. 1848.
Ed. Bolton King, 26 May, 1845, Lt.-Col. 1848, res. 1876.
Lord Guernsey, (6th Earl of Aylesford), 23 Mar., 1848, died 1871.
Henry Christopher Wise, (Supy. Major), 15 Feb., 1861, res. 1874.
Chas. Wm. Paulet, 20 May, 1871, Lt.-Col. 1880.
Wm. Stratford Dugdale, (Major Supy.) 9 May, 1874, res. 1876.
Ed. Raleigh King, (Major Supy.), 23 Feb., 1876.
Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, 9 June, 1880, Lt.-Col. 1891.
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bt., 24 Feb., 1886, res. 1891.
H. de G. Marquis of Hertford, 16 Jan. 1892.
W. Alston, 15 March, 1899, res. 1901.
F. R. Guy Greville, Earl of Warwick, 27 March, 1901.
R. J. Beech, 18 Sept., 1901.
Lord Leigh, 18 Sept., 1901, res. 1908.
W. Low, 18 Sept. 1901, died 1905.
F. Dugdale, 18 Sept. 1901.
O. Petre, 16 Aug. 1905, res. 1910.
Hon. A. Greville, 7 April, 1905, res. 1908.
B. Hanbury, 14 Feb. 1908, res. 1910.
R. Charteris, 14 Feb., 1908.
Lord Willoughby-de-Broke, 16 Nov. 1908, res. 1910.
R. A. Richardson, 16 April, 1910.
J. D. Mills, 23 Feb., 1911.
B. Granville, 23 Feb., 1911.
W. Pepys, 12 Dec. 1911.

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APPENDIX A.—*continued.*

ADJUTANTS.

Geo. Wallington, 7 Sep. 1797.
Thomas Smith, 2 Oct., 1804, res. 1837, died 1841.
John Miller, (8th Light Dragoons), 7 July, 1837, died 1841.
Charles Field, Lt. and Adj. 1st Dragoons, Adj. and Capt. 14 Sept., 1841, res. 1868.
Wm. Alexander Battine, Capt. 17th Lancers, 1864, Adj. 23 Ap., 1868 to 9 May, 1878.
Wm. R. Truman, Cap. 5th D.G., appt. 9 May, 1878.
Jno. Francis Green, Cap. 5th D.G. appt. 21 Jan., 1883.
Archibald Cosmo Little, Cap. and Brev.-Major 5th Lancers, appt. 6 Mar., 1888.
C. St. C. Cameron, Cap. 9th Lanc., appt. Brigade Adj. 1 April, 1893.
L. Stamer, Cap. 16th Lanc., appt. 1 Sep., 1894.
R. C. Stephen, Capt. 14th Hussars, appt. 1st Sep., 1899.
W. Pepys, Capt. 13 Hussars, appt. 1 Sep. 1904.
T. H. S. Marchant, Capt. 13th Hussars, appt. 13 Sep., 1909.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

Meynell Hunt, Hon. Lt., 5 Oct. 1901.
R. Valintine, Hon. Lt., 30 June, 1906

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Tomlinson, 26 Ap., 1798.
Richard Steele Perkins, 21 Sep., 1812, res. 1831.
Thomas Hiron, 2 June, 1831, res. 1836.
Jos. Wilcox, 23 Ap., 1836.
Thomas Hiron, 15 Feb. 1861, res. 1862.
Thomas Wm. Bullock, 21 Mar., 1863, Hon. Surg.-Major 6 Aug., 1877, Surg. Lt.-Col. 1 Dec., 1891.
Roger Bullock, Surg.-Capt. 15 Ap., 1899, Surg.-Major, 1902, (Hon. Surg. Lt.-Col.)

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Richard Lawrence, 17 Feb., 1804.
James Rose, 24 Feb., 1869, res. 1885.
O. J. Hills, 28 Mar., 1885, died 1891.
T. Horton, Vet. Lt. 13 Feb. 1892.
O. G. Hills, Vet. Lt. 25 July, 1903.

HON. CHAPLAINS.

Hon. and Rev. W. R. Verney, 18 Mar., 1874, res. 1908.
Rev. L. W. Goodenough, 28 Mar. 1908.

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APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Officers in Command of Troops.

1st TROOP.	Year of taking Commd.
Heneage, 4th Earl of Aylesford	1794
Isaac Spooner	1814
William Dilke	1822
Sir George Chetwynd	1838
Lord Uffington	1861
A. C. Pretyman	1863
Heneage, 7th Earl of Aylesford	1869
Hon. H. A. Adderley (Lt. in temporary Comd.)	1884
Chas. W., 8th Earl of Aylesford	1886
2nd TROOP.	
Heneage Legge	1794
Sir Francis Lawley	1805
W. Wynne Smith, (Lieut. in temporary Comd.)	1818
E. Bolton King	1827
Darwin Galton	1845
P. Wykeham Martin	1857
Wm. Charles Alston	1872
3rd TROOP.	
Simon Adams	1794
H. C. Adams	1803
James Beck	1817
H. C. Wise	1831
Jno. Thomas Arkwright	1861
Hon. B. J. Dormer, (afterwards Lord Dormer)	1866
George Greenway	1869
F. R. G. Lord Brooke	1876
4th TROOP.	
Evelyn Shirley	1794
Sir Chas. Mordaunt, Bt., M.P.	1801
Hon. H. Verney, (afterwards 8th Lord Willoughby-by-Broke)	1803
Thomas, Earl of Clonmell	1805
Kelynge Greenway	1831
G. G. Lord Brooke (4th Earl of Warwick)	1841

4th TROOP—*continued.*	Year of taking Commd.
R. J. Lord Willoughby-de-Broke	1848
Hy. Lord Willoughby-de-Broke	1863
P. Edgar Hibbert	1880
William M. Low	1886
5th TROOP.	
Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart.	1803
Dugdale Stratford Dugdale	1812
Wm. Stratford Dugdale, M.P.	1833
Lord Fielding	1849
W. H. Lord Leigh	1852
William Stratford Dugdale	1854
Charles Leigh Adderley	1874
Hon. Gilbert H. Leigh	1877
Hon. Dudley Leigh	1888
6th TROOP.	
J. W. Lillingstone	1831
S. Pole Shaw	1832
Rt. Hon. Chas. Bowyer Adderley, M.P., (Lord Norton)	1836
Wm. Hy. Lord Leigh	1854
Hon. E. Chandos Leigh	1856
Earl of Craven	1867
E. H. Wood	1884
R. J. Beech	1886
7th TROOP.	
Gustavus T. Smith	1854
Sir Charles Mordaunt	1864
J. Broughton Dugdale	1886
8th TROOP.	
Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. (number of Troop changed)	1854
Lord Camperdown	1866
Lord Yarmouth, (Marquis of Hertford)	1870
Lord Ernest Seymour	1892
F. Dugdale, (Lieut.)	1894

Later the Troop system was discontinued and the amalgamation of the Troops forming Squadrons with the Officers in command is shewn under the years in which the changes took place.

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APPENDIX B.

Succession of Officers.

WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

1794 TO 1912.

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Cornet or Lieut.	Captains.	
Heneage, 4th Earl of Aylesford	—	16 July, 1794	1st Tr., Col. Com. 9 Nov., 1797, died 1812.
Heneage Legge	—	,,	2nd Tr., Lt.-Col. 9 Nov., 1797.
Simon Adams	—	,,	3rd Tr., Major 9 Nov. 1797, died 1801.
Evelyn Shirley	—	,,	4th Tr., died 1810.
Kenelm Digby	16 July, 1794	7 Dec., 1797	(Capt. & Lt.), died 1812.
Richard Moland	,,	—	died 1797.
Abraham Bracebridge	,,	—	
Humphrey Arden	,,	—	died 1809
Abraham Grimes	,,	—	Major 24 Aug., 1801, (Coton House), died 1832.
Bernard Dewes	,,	—	of Wellesbourne, died 1822.
William Harding	,,	—	of Baraset.
John Boultbee	,,	—	
Richard Gresley	12 July, 1797	—	Major 23 May, 1814, res. 1818.
Samuel Marindin	,,		
Geo. Wallington	—		Adjutant 7 Sep., 1797.
Thomas Tomlinson	—	—	Surgeon 26 April, 1798.
Joseph Boultbee	25 July, 1798	—	res. 1802.
Robert Willoughby	26 Ju., 1799	—	
Henry Grimes	25 Sep., 1801	—	
Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bt., M.P.	—	4 Dec., 1801	4th Tr., Major 1802.
Dugdale Stratford Dugdale	—	9 Sep., 1803	(Atherstone Tr.), took 5th Troop 1812, res. 1833, died 1836.
Edward Smythe	24 Mar., 1803	—	
Hon. Henry Verney	—	27 Sep. 1803	4th Tr. Major 1807, Lt.-Col. 23 May, 1814.
Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bt.	—	,,	5th Tr., raised by him.
Charles Apperley	27 Sep., 1803	—	
Gerard Gosselin	—	29 Oct., 1803	2nd Tr., res. 1805, (Sutton), died 1854.
H. Cadwallader Adams	—	,,	3rd Tr., res. '17, died '42.

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APPENDIX B.— *continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Cornet or Lieut.	Captain.	
Sir Francis Lawley	29 Oct., 1803	12 May ,1805	2nd Tr., Major 26 Aug., '18, Lt.-Col. 26 May, '45, res. '48, died '51.
Issac Spooner	,,	23 May, '14	1st Tr., res. '22.
John Shuckburgh	,,	—	
Thomas Walsh	,,	—	
Richard Spooner	,,	—	
F. Anderson Miller	15 Nov., '03	—	
Richard Lawrence, V.S.	—	—	Vet. Surg., 17 Feb., '04.
Thomas Smith	—	—	Adjutant 27 Oct., '04, res. '37.
Kelynge Greenway	5 Oct., '04	7 Feb., '31	4th Tr., res. '41.
George Harris	,,	—	
Thos., 2nd Earl of Clonmell	—	11 Sep., '05	4th Tr., (Allesley), res. '31.
W. Wynne Smith	'05	—	In charge of 2nd Tr. '18.
James Beck	28 Dec., '07	10 Dec., '17	3rd Tr.
Thos. Fox	,,	—	
Bielby Lawley	,,	—	
B. Smith	,,	—	
Geo. Cattell Greenway	8 Mar., '10	—	res. '45.
Sir J. Eardley Wilmot	20 July, '11	—	
John Griffiths	,,	—	
R. Steele Perkins	—	—	Surgeon 21 Sep., '12.
Edward Palmer	1 April, '13	—	
Heneage, 5th Earl of Aylesford	—	—	Lt.-Col. Com. 23 May, '14, Col. 26 May '45, died '59.
George Lucy	23 May, '14	—	
Edward Willes	,,	—	
J. Welchman Whateley	20 Dec., '14	—	
James Spooner	26 Sep., '16	—	
William Dilke	8 July, '17	21 Jan., '22	1st Tr., died '37.
Sir F. Shuckburgh, Bt.	1 Feb., '20	—	
W. Chas. Alston	12 Dec., '22	—	
J. Wightwick Knightley	6 July, '25	—	
John Unett	6 May, '26	—	
Ed. Bolton King	—	14 Mar., '27	2nd Tr., Major 26 May, '45, Lt.-Col. 25 Jan., '48.
Wm. Stratford Dugdale, M.P.	24 Ju., '28	4 May, '33	5th Tr., res. '49.
Thomas Palmer	11 Sep., '30	—	
Francis Lloyd	,,	—	
I. W. Lillingston	—	24 Jan., '31	6th Tr. raised, res. '36, son of A. Spooner, of Elmdon, ass. name of Lillingston.
George Unett	24 Jan. '31	—	res. '61.
Hy. Christopher Wise	—	8 Feb., '31	3rd Tr., Sup. Major 15 Feb., '61 res. '74.

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APPENDIX B.— *continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Cornet or Lieut.	Captain.	
Ed. Wheeler	1 July, '31	—	res. '38
H. J. Bromfield	12 Feb., '31	—	,,
Thos. Hiron	—	—	Surgeon 2 Ju., '31
S. Pole Shawe	—	29 Dec., '32	6th Tr., res. '34
Geo. Chetwynd	1 Jan., '34	23 Feb., '38	1st Tr.
Hon. Jas. Hewitt	,,	—	res. '40
William Wilmot	21 Ap., '34	—	res. '60
Joseph Wilcox	—	—	Surgeon 23 Ap., '36
*Rt. Hon. Chas. Bowyer Adderley, M.P.	—	10 Nov., '36	6th Tr. and 8th Tr., res. '66
John Miller	—	—	Adjutant 7 July, '37, died '41
Matthew Wise	10 Jan., '38	—	res. '51
John Boultbee	23 Feb., '38	—	
Darwin Galton	2 Ap., '38	8 Aug., '45	2nd Tr., Paymaster, '57, res. '61
Jas. Oliver Mason	13 Ap., '39	—	res. '47
Rt. Hon. G. G. Lord Brooke, (suc. 4th Earl of Warwick, '53)	29 Nov., '39	1 Oct., '41	4th Tr., Lt.-Col. Com. 6 March, '48, Hon. Col. 1 May, '80, died '93
Chas. Field, (Capt. & Adjt.)	—	—	Adjutant 14 Sept., '41, late Lt., Adj. 1st Dragoons
Rt. Hon. R. W. Visct. Fielding	27 Ap., '42	17 Oct., '49	5th Tr., res. '52
C. B. P. Noel	,,	—	res. '44
†Hon. W. Hy. Leigh	12 Ap., '44	24 Mar., '52	5th Tr. and 6th Tr., res. '56
C. Wren Hoskyns	25 Mar., '45	—	res. '51
Lord Guernsey, (suc. 6th Earl of Aylesford, '59)	,,	—	Major from Cornet 23 Mar., '48
Robert Barnard	8 Aug., '45	—	
Robt. Jas. Attye	,,	—	
H. C. Okeover	20 Feb., '46	—	
J. Skipwith Parker	10 Ap., '47	—	
Robt. Reid	7 July, '47	—	
R. J., Lord Willoughby-de-Broke	—	23 Mar., '48	4th Tr., died '62
W. Henry Wilson	17 Oct., '49	—	
Hy. James Sheldon	,,	—	
Arthur E. Wheildon	8 May, '50	—	
Ed. Allesley Boughton Leigh	3 Nov. '51	—	res. '74
Hy. Chas. Palmer	6 May, '52	—	
J. Thos. Arkwright	,,	—	3rd Tr., '61
Wm. Stratford Dugdale	,,	29 Ap., '54	5th Tr., res. '61, re-appt. '71, Major Sup., '74, res. '76
Geo. Stratton	12 Ap., '53	—	
Gustavus T. Smith	—	28 Nov., '53	7th Tr., (late Capt. 7th D.G.)
John Hardy	29 Ap., '54	—	
James Cove Jones	,,	—	

* 1st Baron Norton.

† Lord Leigh, appointed Lord Lieutenant 1856.

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APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Cornet or Lieut.	Captain.	
William Chamberlayne	28 Aug., 1854	—	
Hon. Ed. Chandos Leigh	27 May, '54	3 May, 1856	6th Tr., vice Lord Leigh, Lord Lieut.
Philip Wykeham Martin	24 Jan., '55	2 Oct., '57	2nd Tr., res. '72
Geo. Cattell Greenway	25 Ju., '55	4 May, '69	Sup. Capt., res. '82
Ed. Raleigh King	23 Jan., '56	—	late 13th D.G., Major 23 Feb., '76, res. '80
Chas. Fetherstone Dilke	2 Oct., '57	—	
Geo. Fred. Muntz	9 Nov., '57	—	
Wigley Williams	9 Jan., '58	—	
Hon. Hugh Somerville	22 Aug., '59	—	
Benjamin Winthrop	,,	—	
Sir Chas. Mordaunt, Bt.	,,	27 Jan., '64	7th Tr., Major 24 Feb., '86, res. '92
J. D. Wingfield Digby	9 Sep., '59	—	res. '60
John Newdigate F. Astley	13 Jan., '60	—	res. Oct., '60
Thomas Hiron	—	—	Surgeon 15 Feb., '61, res. '62
Arthur Harvey Thursby	2 Mar., '61	—	res. '70.
W. A. Craven, Viscount Uffington	—	27 Ap., '61	1st Tr. (late Capt. Gren. Gds.), died '65
Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bt.	6 May, '61	—	res. '71
Hy. P. K. Peach	15 July, '61	—	
John M. Mordaunt	24 Sep., '61	—	
Geo. Woodcock	,,	—	
Chas. Wm. Paulet	1 Oct., '61	—	(late Capt. 7th Hussars), Major 20 May, '71, Lt.-Col. 9 Jan., 80, Hon. rank of Col. 1 July, '81, res. '91
Henry, Lord Willoughby-de-Broke	—	6 Feb., '63	4th Tr., Major 9 June, '80, Lt.-Col. Com. 12 Dec., '91, res. 1900
Thos. Wm. Bullock	—	—	Surgeon 21 Mar., '63, Hon. Sur.-Major 6 Aug.,'87, Sur.-Lt.-Col. 1 Dec. '91, res. '99
A. Chas. Pretyman	—	27 Ap., '63	1st Tr. (late 25th Reg.)
Earl of Camperdown	27 Ap., '63	29 Dec., '66	8th Tr., res. '70
Hon. G. Craven (afterwards Lord Craven	27 Ap., '63	19 Sep., '67	6th Tr. (late Scots Gds.), dec. 83
George Wise	5 Ap., '64	—	res. '81
Ralph Smyth	23 May, '64	—	(late 17th Reg.)
Wm. Chas. Alston	23 Aug., '65	9 Mar., '72	2nd Tr., Maj. 15 Mar., '99, res. '01
Hon. B. J. Dormer	—	29 Dec., '66	3rd Tr. (late 74th Regt.)
Chas. Leigh Adderley	12 Mar., '67	9 May, '74	5th Tr., res. '77
Hon. Geo. Duncan	,,	—	res. '68
John Thos. Arkwright	18 Ap., '67	21 Nov., '71	Sup., res. '75
Richard Lomax	,,	—	res. '73
E. Herbert Wood	29 Jan., '68	1883	6th Tr., dec. '86

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APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Lieut. or 2nd Lieut.	Captain.	
John Fred. Starkey	16 April, 1868	—	res. '88, Hon. Capt.
Arthur J. Armstrong	,,	8 Aug., '77	Sup. Capt. (late 16th Lancers), Hon. Major, res. '98
Wm. Alex Battine	—	—	Adjutant 23 Ap., '68 (late 17th Lanc.)
Lord Guernsey (7th Earl of Aylesford)	13 Ap., '68	9 July, '69	1st Tr., res. '77
Jas. Rose, V.S.	—	—	Vet. Surg. 24 Feb., '69, res. '85
Richard Lant	9 July, '69	—	res. '73
W. F. Ernest Seymour	18 Oct., '69	—	late Capt. Cold. Gds., res. '72
John Hetherington	25 Jan., '70	—	res. '87
Hugh de Grey Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth, Marquis of Hertford	12 May, '70	9 Dec. '70	(late Gren. Gds.) Major 16 Jan., '92, Lt.-Col. Comm. 6 Sept., '00, Hon. Col. '05, d. '12
Sydney R. J. Hobson	,,	—	(late 6th Dr.) res. 84', Hon. Capt.
Geo. W. Brewis	15 May, '72	—	
John Delacour	14 May, '73	—	(late 11th Hussars), res. '84.
Chas. W. Wilcox	,,	—	(late 2nd Warwick Militia), res. 86
Rowland J. Beech	14 May, '73 res. 6 Ap., '81	re-gazetted 29 May, '86	6th Tr. (late 16th Lancers and 2nd L.G.), Major '01, Lt.-Col. Com. 1908
Hon. Gilbert H. Leigh	14 Jan., '74	10 Nov., '77	5th Tr., died '84
F. R. G., Lord Brooke (suc. Earl of Warwick, '93)	28 Feb., '74	26 Aug., '76	3rd Tr., Major '01, Lt.-Col. Com. 4 Nov. '05, Hon. Col. '12
P. Edgar T. Hibbert	18 Mar., '74	9 Ju., '80	4th Tr., res. '86
Lord Ernest Seymour	,,	13 Feb., '92	8th Tr., res. '94
Hon. and Rev. W. R. Verney	—	—	Hon Chaplain, 18 Mar., '74, res. '08
H. A. Candy	9 May, '74	—	(late 9th Lancers), res. '84
E. Huntley Hooper	,,	—	(late W. Kent Militia), res. '76
Piers E. Warburton	,,	—	res. '76
P. J. Howard	29 Ap., '76	—	res. '79
Frank Osborne	21 Ap., '77	—	(late 13th Hussars), res. '81
J. Broughton Dugdale	,,	21 Ap., '86	7th Tr., Hon. Major, res. '98
Hon. H. Arden Adderley	2 May, '77	—	ret. Capt., Feb. 5, '96
W. R. Truman	—	—	Adjutant 9 May, '78 (late Capt. 5th D.G.
Ed. W. Tritton	9 May, '78	—	res. '88
Frank Dugdale	6 Oct., '80	5 May, '97	Major '01, Lt.-Col. Com. 1911
Oswald H. Petre	17 Aug., 81	15 Jan., '99	Major '05, Hon. Lt.-Col., res. '10
E. R. B. King	28 Ju., '82	—	res '84
J. Francis Green	—	—	Adjutant 21 June, '83, (late Capt. 5th D.G.), died '87
Wm. M. Low	16 Ap., '84	26 Ap., '90	4th Tr., died '05
Robt. J. Attye	26 Nov., '84	—	res. '89
O. J. Hills, V.S.	—	—	Vet. Surg. 28 Mar., '85, died '91
Ronald W. Leveson Gower	18 Ap., '85	—	died '89

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APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Lieut. or 2nd Lieut.	Captain.	
Hon. F. Dudley Leigh (Lord Leigh)	7 Nov. '85	24 May, '88	5th Tr., Major '01, res. '08
Basil Hanbury	16 Dec., '85	27 Mar., '91	Major '08, res. '10
John P. Arkwright	6 Feb., '86	—	res. '95
H. W. Kingsbury	26 Dec., '86	—	res. '88
C. W., Earl of Aylesford	—	16 Jan., '86	1st Tr. (late Major 3rd Batt. South Stafford Regt.), Hon. Major, res. '96
Morton P. Lucas	2 Ap., '87	—	ret. Capt. '02
Richard B. Charteris	7 Jan., '88	18 Sept., '01	Hon. Lt. in Army '01, Major '08, Hon. Lt.-Col.
A. Cosmo Little	—	—	Adjutant 6 Mar., '88 (late Capt. 5th Lancers
Hon. Alwyne Greville	21 Ju., '90	12 May, '00	(late 60th Rifles), Major '06, res. '08
Hon. R. G. Verney (Lord Willoughby de Broke)	3 Oct., '91	7 Nov., '03	Major '08, res. '10
T. Horton, V.S.	—	—	Vet. Surg. 13 Feb., '92, Capt. '02, res. '03
C. St. C. Cameron	—	—	Adjutant to Brigade 1 April, '93, Capt. 9th Lancers
L. Stamer	—	—	Adjutant to Brigade, 1 Sept., '94, Capt. 16th Lancers
J. S. Forbes	9 May, '96	—	(late 9th Lancers), Hon. Lt.-Col. Army '01, res. '03
Chas. S. Paulet	12 Feb., '96	29 Jan., '02	Hon. Capt. Army '01, res. '11
R. F. Flower	23 Feb., '98	—	Killed in action '00
W. Thursby	27 Ap., '98	—	res. '99
J. Orr Ewing	—	16 Mar., '98	late Major 16th Lancers, killed in action '00
Roger Bullock	—	—	Surgeon-Capt., 15 April, '99
J. Boughton Leigh	17 May, '99	—	res. '04
R. C. Stephen	—	—	Capt. 14th Hussars, Adjutant 1 Sept. '99
R. A. Richardson	12 May, '00	9 May, '08	Major 16 April, '10
R. Lakin	12 May, '00	—	res. '05
F. R. Phillips	12 May, '00	—	res. '02
J. D. Mills	23 Nov., '01	9 May, '08	Major 16 April, '10
T. A. Motion	14 Dec., '01	—	res. '10
E. T. Chamberlayne	19 Feb., '02	16 Ap., '10	
W. L. Chance	5 Sept., '03	—	res. '06
O. G. Hills	—	—	Vet.-Lt. 25 July, '03
G. F. A. Earl of Yarmouth	23 Ap., '04	—	res. '10
J. Godman	18 Ap., '04	—	res. '10
W. Pepys	—	8 Feb., '10	Capt. 13th Hussars, Adjutant 1 Sept. '04, Major S. Mid. Mtd. Brig. '11
A. J. Cay	3 May, '05	—	res. '07
L. M. Ryland	2 Dec., '05	—	res. '08
R. Wilson	3 May, '06	10 Feb., '12	
T. L. Cotter	1 May, '06	—	res. '08

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APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

NAME.	DATES OF COMMISSIONS.		Further Promotions, &c., and Remarks.
	Lieut. or 2nd Lieut.	Captain.	
B. Granville	—	11 Jan., '08	late Capt. ret. pay, Major 23 Feb., '11
H. G. Lord Guernsey	6 May, '08	17 Aug., '10	late Lt. I. Gds.
Sir G. Skipwith	26 Ju., '07	—	res. '09
T. P. Ridley Thompson	17 Jan., '08	—	res. '11
R. G. Napier	1 May, '08	—	late 2nd Lt. Gr. Gds.
A. H. Hodgson	15 Sept., '08	—	late 6th R. War. Regt.
Rev. L. W. Goodenough	—	—	Hon. Chaplain, '08
G. G. F. Greville	17 July, '09	—	gazetted 4th Hussars 25 May, '12
J. G. Gillespie	21 Dec., '08	—	Late Lt. Durham L.I.
H. D. Smith Ryland	31 Dec., '08	—	
L. B. Joynson	10 Ju., '09	—	
T. H. S. Marchant	—	—	Capt. 13th Hussars, Adjut. 13 Sept., '09
C. J. H. Wheatley	8 Feb., 10	—	
E. G. Pemberton	1 Jan., '11	—	
H. C. Coulston	11 Mar., '11	—	
E. C. Shirley	30 Mar., '11	—	
R. T. Leather	10 Dec., '11	—	
G. H. Hodgkinson	—	9 Feb., '12	late Capt. 13th Hussars
G. A. Lloyd	8 June, 12	—	

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APPENDIX C.

A RETURN SHOWING THE ANNUAL STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT, AND INSPECTIONS SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT.

Year.	No. of Troops.	Strength including Officers.	INSPECTIONS.	Place of Assembly.
1794	4	236	... ...	
1796	,,	242	(Field Day by 3 Troops)	Balsall Common
1797	,,	248	... ...	
1798	,,	318	By the Colonel	Stratford-on-Avon
1801	,,	320	Lt.-Col. Grenfield	,,
1802	3	248	... ...	
1803	4	404	... ...	
1804	...	368	Lt.-Col. Cowell (Troops separately at their Head-quarters)	
1805	...	394	... ...	
1806	...	404	Gen. Erskine	Berwood Heath
1807	...	355	Col. Corbett (1st Inspection)	Stratford
			Col. Dashwood (2nd ,,)	Tiddington
1808	...	350	... ...	
1809	...	338	Col. Dashwood (Troops separately at Headquarters)	
1810	...	340	Col. Delaval	Stratford
1811	...	327	... ...	
1812	5	346	Col. Walker	Warwick
1813	,,	423	... ...	,,
1814	,,	402	... ...	,,
1815	,,	380	... ...	,,
1816	,,	359	... ...	,,
1817	,,	361	... ...	,,
1818	,,	393	... ...	,,
1819	,,	366	Major-Gen. Sir C. Greville	,,
1820	,,	393	... ...	Stratford
1821	,,	382	... ...	,,
1822	,,	377	... ...	Warwick
1823	,,	373	... ...	,,
1824	,,	360	Lt.-Col. Spearman, 2nd Dr. Gds.	,,
1825	,,	327	... ...	,,
1826	,,	331	Major Chatterton, 4th Dr. Gds.	,,
1827	,,	308	... ...	,,
1828	,,	300	... ...	,,
1829	,,	295	... ...	,,
1830	,,	287	Lt.-Col. Townsend, 14th Lt. Dr.	,,

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APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

Year	No. of Troops.	Strength including Officers.	INSPECTIONS.	Place of Assembly.
1831	6	437	... ...	Warwick
1832	,,	409	Col. Lord Arthur Hill, Scots Greys ...	,,
1833	,,	376	Major Maunsell, 3rd D.G.	,,
1834	,,	,,	No Inspection	...
1835	,,	368	General Thornton	,,
1836	,,	364	Major Barton, 12th Lancers	,,
1837	,,	415	Col. Sir J. M. Wallace	,,
1838	,,	427	Lt.-Col. Pratt	,,
1839	,,	438	Major Makepeace, 4th D.G.	,,
1840	,,	436	Major Wallington, 10th Hussars	,,
1841	,,	435	Lt.-Col. White, 6th Dr.	,,
1842	,,	430	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, 3rd D.G.	,,
1843	,,	427	Col. Martin. 1st Royals	,,
1844	,,	435	Lt.-Col. White, 7th Hussars	,,
1845	,,	425	Col. Moore, 6th Dr.	,,
1846	,,	438	Lt.-Col. Earl of Cardigan	,,
1847	,,	427	Lt.-Col. Hankey, 1st D.G.	,,
1848	,,	422	Lt.-Col. Earl of Cardigan	,,
1849	,,	397	No Inspection	,,
1850	,,	385	Lt.-Col. Hodge, 4th D.G.	,,
1851	,,	...	No Permanent Duty	...
1852	,,	423	Col. Smith, 16th Lancers	,,
1853	,,	420	Col. Griffiths, 10th Lancers	,,
1854	8	440	Col. Griffiths	,,
1855	,,	406	Lt.-Col. Unett, 3rd Dr.	,,
1856	,,	400	Ditto	,,
1857	,,	...	No Training	...
1858	,,	410	Lt.-Col. Wilkie, 10th Hussars	,,
1859	,,	420	Lt.-Col. Harrison, 11th Hussars	,,
1860	,,	...	No Training	...
1861	,,	420	Lt.-Col. Wardlaw, 14th D.G.	,,
1862	,,	500	Col. Douglas, A.A.G. of Cavalry	,,
1863	,,	412	Major-Gen. Lawrenson	,,
1864	,,	440	Lt.-Col. Griffiths, 2nd Dr.	,,
1865	,,	455	Col. Howard-Vyse, 3rd Hussars	,,
1866	,,	...	No Training	...
1867	,,	450	Major Heneage, V.C., 8th Hussars	,,
1868	,,	416	Col. Crawley, 6th Dr.	,,
1869	,,	404	Lord George Paget, (Inspector Gen. Cav.) ...	,,
1870	,,	403	Col. Roche, (A.A.G., North Div.)	,,
1871	,,	327	Lt.-Col. Chaplin, 4th D.G.	,,
1872	,,	346	Lt.-Col. Maclean, 13th Hussars	,,
1873	,,	373	Lt.-Col. Stewart, 2nd Life Gds.	,,

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APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

Year	No. of Troops.	Strength including Officers.	INSPECTIONS.	Place of Assembly.
1874	8	415	Col. Seager, Inspector Aux. Cav., North. Div. ...	Warwick
1875	,,	300	Ditto	,,
1876	,,	272	Ditto	,,
1877	,,	312	Ditto	,,
1878	,,	300	Col. Hon. C. Thesiger, Inspector Gen. Aux. Cav., North. Div.	,,
1879	...	...	No Training	,,
1880	,,	209	Col. Hon. C. Thesiger, Inspector Gen. Aux. Cav., North. Div.	,,
1881	,,	206	Ditto	
1882	,,	219	Ditto	,,
1883	,,	238	Col. Lord Ralph Kerr, C.B., Inspector Gen. Aux. Cav. North Div.	,,
1884	,,	249	Ditto	,,
1885	,,	275	Ditto	,,
1886	,,	258	Col. Fryer	,,
1887	,,	235	Col. Lord Ralph Kerr	Ragley Camp
1888	,,	236	Col. Duncombe, Inspector Gen. Aux. Cav., North. Div.	Warwick
1889	,,	242	Ditto	,,
1890	...	238	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge	,,
1891	...	235	Col. Brownlow, C.B., K.D.G.	,,
1892	...	240	Lt.-Col. Wardrop, C.B., 12th Lancers ...	,,
1893	...	252	Col. Hon. G. H. Gough, 14th Hussars ...	,,
1894	,,	211	H.R.H. Prince of Wales (1n Brigade) ...	Lichfield
1895	,,	274	H.R.H. Prince of Wales	Warwick
1896	,,	264	Col. A. Maclean	Warwick Park
1897	,,	265	Col. Dickson	,,
1898	,,	260	Col. Gough	,,
1899	,,	260	Col. The Earl of Erroll	,,
1900	,,	249	Col. Hon. R. Lawley	Allesley Park
1901	,,	327	Col. Courtenay	Warwick Park
1902	,,	445	Ditto	,,
1903	,,	459	Maj. Gen. Baden Powell	,,
1904	,,	427	Col. Courtenay	Ragley Park
1905	,,	423	Col. Porter	,,
1906	4 Squadr's	403	Ditto	Warwick Park
1907	,,	430	Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton	,,
1908	,,	400	Ditto	,,
1909	,,	391	Ditto	Salisbury Plain
1910	,,	384	Maj. Gen. E. H. Allenby, C.B.	,,
1911	,,	386	Col. Lawrence	Warwick Park
1912	,,	420	Ditto	Combe Park

NOTE.—The figures given represent the Effective Strength of the Regiment (including Officers) at Inspections.

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APPENDIX D.

WINNERS OF REGIMENTAL PRIZES.

Year.	Best Swordsman in the Regiment. £5 (by the C.O.)
1869	Private Murcott, 3rd troop
1870	Sergeant Claridge, 6th ,,
1871	,,
1872	Private Beck, 5th ,,
1873	Sergeant Shailer, 8th ,,
1874	Private Middleton, 2nd ,,
1875	Private Sumner, 1st ,,
1876	,,
1877	Corporal Skelton, 6th ,,
1878	Corporal Griffin, 4th ,,
1880	Sergeant Claridge, 6th ,,
1881	Private Knott, 4th ,,
1882	Corporal Purden, 2nd ,,
1883	Private Horden, 4th ,,
1884	Corporal Purden, 2nd ,,
1885	Sergeant Bubb, 4th ,,
1886	Corporal Billing, 6th ,,
1887	,,
1888	Private Griffiths, 2nd ,,
1890	Private Green, 2nd ,,
1891	Trumpeter Frisby, 7th ,,
1892	Sergeant Johnston, 2nd ,,
1893	Corporal Lidsey, 8th ,,
1894	Sergeant Green, 4th ,,
1895	,,
1896	Corporal Bayley, 6th ,,
1897	Sergeant Green, 4th ,,
1898	Sergeant Frisby, 3rd ,,
1899	Sergeant Green, 4th ,,
1900	Private Over, 6th ,,
*1901	Farrier-Sergt. Over, 6th ,,

* NOTE.—After 1901 the Sword was given up.

Year.	Best Horse in the Regiment. £10.
1869	Sergeant Sheldon, 2nd troop
1870	Private Mann, 4th ,,
1871	Sergeant Serjeant, 3rd ,,
1872	Sergeant Sheldon, 2nd ,,
1873	Sergeant Steedman, 1st ,,
1874	Private Reading, 4th ,,
1875	Private Pratt, 4th ,,
1876	Corporal Jackson, 8th ,,
1877	Private Ansell, 3rd ,,
1888	Sergeant Sarjeant 3rd ,,
1880	Private Kemp, 1st ,, } tie Private Bubb, 4th ,, }
1881	Sergeant Griffin, 4th ,,
1882	Sergeant Ward, 2nd ,,
1883	Corporal Hammond, 7th ,,
1884	Corporal Knott, 4th ,,
1885	Corporal Billing, 6th ,,
1886	Private Avery. 7th ,,
1887	Corporal Dixon, 5th ,,
1888	Qr.-Mr. Ansell, 3rd ,,
1890	Sergeant Ward, 2nd ,,
1891	Corporal Lidsey, 8th ,,
1892	Corporal Lidsey, 8th ,, } tie Private Ansell, 3rd ,, }
1893	Private Anderson, 6th ,,
1894	Sergeant Lidsey, 8th ,,
1895	Corporal Wyatt, 8th ,,
1896	Corporal Lees, 3rd ,,
1897	Sergeant Burman, 7th ,,
1898	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, 2nd ,,
1899	Qr.-Mr. Hunt, 2nd ,,
1900	Qr.-Mr. Wyatt, 8th ,,
1901	Qr.-Mr. Rollason, 5th ,,
1902	Private Bott, 6th ,,
1903	Sergeant Cowley, 6th ,,
1904	,,
1905	S.-Sgt.-Maj. Burman 3rd ,,
1906	Private Hyde, 'D' Squadron
1907	Private Lucas, 'D' ,,
1908	Private Wilkes, 'D' ,,
1909	Corporal Osbourne, 'D' ,,
1910	Private Hawkes, 'D' ,,
1911	Sergeant Davey, 'C' ,,
1912	Sergeant Davies, 'C' ,,

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